Maine Farmer.

Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, News, &c.

Vol. XLI. Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, April 26, 1873. No. 21.

Maine Farmer.

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

High Farming.

A noted farmer of New England who is also a prominent agricultural writer, in summing up the impressions brought home from a recent trip to Europe, says: "I am thoroughly confirmed in my old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the "high farmer."

There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our State against not only the practice of high farming but also against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong and should at once be corrected. Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase and also of its application, they have come to believe it synonomous with theoretical "book farming," "new fangled notions," boasted strides of progress, followed by disappointments and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops; good stock, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been an eye witness to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they knew how to manage, than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits of course are what all farmers who are dependent upon the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is reconfirming the opinion that the profits are small, and will grow "beautifully less," where high farming is not practiced.

The short season given us in the spring of the year in which to prepare the land and plant our seed, increases the difficulty of making that thorough preparation, without which, the best results cannot be realized. "I can't stop" has been the chief cause of many a miserable failure, when harvest proved the labor of the year thrown away. It should ever be the farmer's motto to *thoroughly prepare*, by pulverization and by liberally fertilizing, every acre of land under cultivation before the seed is planted. Thorough pulverization has far more effect upon the growing crop than one would be led to suppose by the little attention given it. Especially is this the case with grain crops when no after cultivation is given. If one plowing does not leave the soil sufficiently mellow, plow again; and continue to work it till its condition is such as you desire. Light lands of course need less working to render them mellow and fine, than do heavy soils. Every time you plow and every time you stir with cultivator or harrow such land, you increase their productive capacity. By stirring and mellowing the soil the inorganic plant food in the soil is rendered soluble and available. This plant food is made available chiefly through the influence of the atmosphere. In a soil finely pulverized, every particle of that soil is brought under the influence of the atmosphere since the air permeates the whole mass; while that remaining in clods only the external surface is affected. A pulverized soil will also if its needs demand it, absorb more moisture from the air, and with it of course a proportionate amount of ammonia always existing there. It will also attract far larger quantities of water from the reservoirs below for the use of the growing plant. Another important advantage not to be overlooked is the mellow bed on which the numberless fine plant rootlets may easily ramify and extend without obstruction through the whole soil. In the wheat growing sections of New York and Canada, several plowings are considered essential to the success of the wheat crop. May it not be introduced to advantage among us?

The low price of land here has a tendancy to encourage farmers to hold and cultivate extensive farms; and to apply their limited quantities of manure over large fields. This is wrong. If the manure cannot be increased to meet the demands of the land, then reduce the cultivated acres to the supply of manures. Liberal manuring alone is profitable. We hardly know the productive capacity of a good strong soil well worked and excessively manured.

This same liberal treatment applies to stock with equal force and with like results. The returns are greater from two good animals well fed and cared for, than from twice that number scantily fed and neglected; and the actual profits are not to be compared, for from the latter no profits accrue.

Success in farming, if achieved at all, will come—does come—from good lands well kept, and good stock well fed. This is high farming; and to it we are all being inevitably driven by the tendency of the tirms.

A "Little Game" in Grass Seed.

We are reliably informed that in one of the smart up river centres of trade, where the merchants are sharp, and where it is feared the farmers do not take or read "the papers," a "little game" is being practiced in grass seed, which, so long as the purchaser is satisfied, is such as to make the merchants quite anxious to carry it on as long as they possibly can—in order to keep business good, to be sure! "What are you selling herds-grass seed for, to-day?" "Four dollars and a half for forty pounds," replies the dealer. Now there may be no *legal* offence in selling forty pounds of grass-seed for $4.50, or twenty pounds, provided purchaser and seller are, ignorantly or otherwise, satisfied with the trade. But so far as timothy seed is concerned, it should be known by our farmers that 45 pounds has for a long time been regarded as the weight of a bushel. Our country dealers get that weight when buying, and if they sell forty pounds for the same price that dealers in other cities get for forty-five pounds, they are simply making a very handsome thing out of it. Our dealers in this city say they can sell forty pounds for $4.00, and make a good profit; but when buyers want a *bushel* of herds-grass seed they sell 45 pounds. We have no law in this State regulating the weight of grass seed, but when long custom has made a law, generally recognized all over the State, that dealer who violates it is really as dishonest as he who knowingly violates any act on the Statute book. Let our Somerset county farmers demand 45 pounds for the bushel, when buying timothy seed this spring, from shire-town dealers as well as others, or let them send to this city and purchase as much for $4.00 as they have been getting there for $4.50.

Some Entomological Notes.

The Currant Worm.

A correspondent at Sandy Point wishes for a "description of the currant worm, and the best known remedies for preventing their depredations." As there are three distinct currant worms in our country that have been identified by entomologists, we should be at a loss which one to describe, did not our correspondent give us some clue to the information he wants by saying, "it was very destructive to the foliage of currant bushes last year." And we mention this for the purpose of suggesting to correspondents who wish information about noxious insects, to give us as full a description as possible, not only of the insects themselves, but of their manner of working. When possible send a specimen, carefully protected, with a statement where found.

The currant worm which devours the foliage of currant bushes, early in June and again in August, is technically known as *Nematus trimaculatus*, and the best history of it has been given by Dr. Asa Fitch, of New York. It is a pale green, twenty footed worm with numerous black dots, a black head, and the neck and last ring of the body yellow; three-fourths of an inch long; passing its pupa state in the ground and producing a yellow four winged fly having three large black spots on its throax, these spots often being united into one. It is a European insect, introduced into Canada in 1857, into New York in 1858, and so spreading rapidly throughout the country. The flies come from the cocoons the latter part of April or first of May, and deposit their eggs on the under side of the leaves near the larger veins. They hatch in seven days, in summer, but in the cool weather of early spring the period is much longer. The larvæ or worms are at first white, but become a pale green as they begin to eat. Increasing in size they increase in voracity, and a brood of them will strip the foliage from a currant bush in a very short space of time. When done feeding, the worm casts its skin, crawls down the currant stalk, and goes into the ground burying itself slightly under the surface. Here, inclosing itself in a yellowish cocoon, it remains two weeks, after which time it comes forth in the perfect or winged form prepared to lay its eggs for another brood, of which there are two or three in a season.

As to remedies, the greatest confidence has always been felt in white hellebore. It can be procured of almost any druggist in the form of a fine powder, a tablespoonful of which should be placed in a gallon of water and the solution applied by means of a syringe. As hellebore is a poison, it is necessary to thoroughly wash the currants before using them, which if carefully done, we are assured no harm will result. Among the less injurious, but said to be equally effective remedies, is skim milk applied with a syringe. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writing in 1869, said one application completely exterminated the worms upon his bushes. Molasses water, or gum-arobic water would probably accomplish the same results by closing the breathing pores of the worms.

The Cabbage Cut-worm.

The same correspondent also enquires about the cut-worm, which during the past two or three years has been very destructive to beets and cabbages. We presume he refers to the cabbage cut-worm, or *Agrotis nigricaus* of entomologists. The moth is of a dark ash-grey color, and is readily recognized by having two pale spots, and two coal black ones on its upper wings. The eggs are dropped around the roots of grass, and the small worms that come from them pass under ground and feed on the tender roots of grass, during autumn and spring till they become about two thirds grown, which occurs by the latter part of May. They then during the night feed on vegetation above ground, and as daylight approaches, select some succulent tender plant, cut it off and pull it under the surface for a short distance, to feed upon puring the day time. It is only at intervals of some years that these worms appear in so great numbers as to do much damage. The best treatment is to dig them out and kill them, that their depredations upon other plants during succeeding nights may be prevented.

The Pea Weevil.

Some days since a neighbor who often brings to our notice matters of interest relating to natural history and curiosities, as they occur to him in his close observations of nature, handed as a handful of peas purchased for seed, in nearly every one of which, very neatly embeded, was a small brownish black beetle. We readily recognized it as the Pea Weevil or *Bruchus Pisi* of Linnæus, which is supposed to be a native of the United States. The larva of the pea weevil arrives at its full size by the time the peas become dry. This larva or grub is changed to a pupa within its hole in the pea in autumn, and before spring casts its skin and becomes a beetle. It then gnaws a hole through the thin hull, and makes its escape, but frequently not until the peas are planted for an early crop. When the pods are young and tender the beetles deposit their eggs for a succeeding brood; and the grubs, as soon as batched penetrate the pod, and bury themselves in the peas, through holes so fine as hardly to be perceived. It would be well to immerse seed peas before planting, in hot water for the space of two minutes, by which the weevils will be killed.

The Orono Scientific Society.

It will be remembered by many of our readers, that in the report of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Skowhegan last fall, mention was made of the organization at the State College at Orono, of a Society intended to embrace its graduates and such others as were interested in its objects, for the purpose of carrying out careful experiments in scientific agriculture. The plan seemed a good one and received our hearty approval, with the suggestion that it should be limited to graduates and pupils of the college, and not embrace "outsiders," however prominent they might be or however much devoted to the cause to be carried forward. Owing to a variety of circumstances, the proposed Society accomplished but little. The interest which prompted that organization, has however, manifested itself in a new form which has assumed a much better organization, and promises to accomplish far better and wider results—the particulars of which are given in a communication in another column. This new association is known as the "Scientific Society of the Maine State College;" and as this college is not an agricultural one exclusively, so the new society differs from the old one, in not being limited to agriculture, but embracing other branches which at the college receive equal attention. It is divided into four sections, in each of which themes for papers, or subjects for investigation are assigned, the results of which are to be given at the annual or semi-annual sessions of the Society. From the list of subjects as given in the article to which we have alluded, it will be seen they are of much general interest, while many of them are of local importance, and if well performed will add greatly to our knowledge of the natural history, and natural wealth and resources of the State. We are sorry not to find an assignment of topics in Section A, and hope it is no indication that some of the students, at least, are not interested in the wonderful and profound mysteries of agriculture and horticulture, equal in importance and in attractions for the studious and thinking mind, to those of any branch of human knowledge. We wish the Society the most abundant success, and trust its proceedings and papers may find a permanent place in the printed reports of the college.

"The Maine Farmer Prize."

Among the SPECIAL PREMIUMS offered by the "Maine Poultry Association" for its first exhibition at Portland, is one of TWENTY DOLLARS offered by the editor and publishers of this paper, for the best trio of Plymouth Rock fowls, raised by the exhibitor, with two trios of their young. This prize is offered for this kind of fowl because we regard it as one of the best varieties for laying, and for a "family hen" so to speak; and it is understood that the premium will be awarded to those trios, both of old and young birds, that figure the greatest number of points.

Editorial Notes.

If the reader will supply the words "Fearnaught and," in our note concerning Mr. Guild's colt in last weeks issue, the article will then read as we intended it should, viz:—"Fearnaught and Knox colt," which in this instance shows it to be a good combination of blood.

The annual exhibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Bridgton, October 1st and 2d. The annual address will be delivered by the president of the Society, Hon. G. W. Woodman of Portland.

The time for spring planting will be brief, therefore put on the manure, plow and cultivate thoroughly and make every acre produce its largest amount. The true way to lessen expensive labor in producing a crop (and it applies to all crops) is to so fit, by manure and pulverization, one acre, that it will yield the return of two. Fall plowing shows an obvious advantage, this late spring. Frost pulverizes and mellows the furrows for early spring planting. Never plow or work land when it is wet and soggy.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Value of Super-Phosphates.

I have perused with much interest an article on commercial fertilizers, prepared for the Report of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture, by Peter Collier, Secretary. As the entire article would occupy too large a space in your columns, I give you the most interesting facts contained in the Report. If you consider the article of sufficient interest to those of your readers who are under the necessity of purchasing fertilizers for their lands you can give it a small space in your valuable paper. After speaking of the various kinds of fertilizers and the constituents of plant food, and whence obtained, &c., he proceeds to give the result of the various analysis made of the different commercial fertilizers that are offered in the market, also showing their money value. The souces whence these samples for analysis were obtained is given in each case. Some are obtained from the agent who has the article for sale, while other specimens are obtained direct from the manufacture. Your readers can draw their own conclusions whether a better article would be furnished by the manufactures for analysis than by the agent who kept it for sale.

Mr. Collier puts the market value of the substances that help make up these fertilizers as follows:—

Soluble Phosphoric acid,	16½ cts. per lb.
Returned " "	13½ " "
Insoluble " "	6 " "
Ammonia,	25 " "
Potash,	7 " "

These prices may slightly vary in different localities. The first analysis given is that of Fales' concentrated Fertilizer. Sample received from agent. Value per ton of 2000 pounds.

12.8 lbs. soluble phosphoric acid,	$2.08
23.0 " returned " "	3.04
107.8 " insoluble " "	6.47
51.6 " ammonia,	12.90
	$24.49

This fertilizer has been selling at $60 per ton. The purchaser must be his own judge whether it would be profitable as a fertilizer.

The next is that of Bradley's X. L. Super phosphate. Received from the manufacturer, Boston.

Soluble phosphoric acid,	5.95 per cent.
Returned " "	.55 "
Insoluble " "	5.30 "
Ammonia,	2.95 "
Plaster, sand, water, organic matter,	85.54 "

Value per ton of 2000 pounds.

119.0 lbs. soluble phosphoric acid,	$19 31
11.0 " returned " "	1.45
106.0 " insoluble " "	6.36
59.2 " ammonia,	14.80
	$41.95

Sold at the warehouses at $60 per ton.

Bradley's B. D. sea fowl. Received from the manufacturer.

Soluble phosphoric acid.	4.85
Returned " "	1.05
Insoluble " "	6.81
Ammonia,	2.93
Plaster, sand, water, organic matter, &c.,	84.36
	100.00

Value per ton of 2000 pounds:

97.0 soluble phosphoric acid,	$15.76
21.0 returned " "	2.77
136.2 insoluble " "	8.17
58.6 ammonia,	14.65
	$41.35

Bradley's Patent Superphosphate, received from manufacturer, analysis proves its value per ton, $46.66. A sample received from a dealer in Hartford Vt., proves on analysis $35.84 only. Another sample from another source was found to be worth $47.32.

Enoch Coe's XX Superphosphate received from agent, Burlington.

Soluble phosphoric acid,	9.76
Returned " "	1.37
Insoluble " "	1.10
Ammonia,	2.89
Plaster, sand, water, organic matter, &c.,	84.88
	100.00

Value per ton of 2000 pounds.

195.2 lbs. soluble phosphoric acid,	$31.72
27.4 " returned " "	3.62
22.0 " insoluble " "	1.32
57.8 " ammonia,	14 45
	$51.11

Another sample received from S. A. Brownell, Essex Junction, proved on analysis to be worth $61.49 per ton.

Russel Coe's Superphosphate when tested in the same manner gave results that fixed the value at $46.79 per ton, of 2000 pounds.

The Canadian Superphosphate proved to be worth $37.41 per ton. Another sample from a different source proved worth $64.69, showing too great a variation to be depended upon.

The Green Mountain Soluble Phosphate shows a value from one sample analysed of $73.37 per ton, and in another $75.57 per ton. We do not know what this superphosphate sells for. Probably at a higher rate than many others.

Paddock & Dean's Superphosphate shows a value of $16.62 per ton, quite a contrast to the Green Mountain.

Brighton Tobacco Manure is worth by same test $41.82 per ton. Wilson's Tobacco Grower is worth $33,44 per ton. Bower's Complete Manure $48.85. Union Fertilizer $6.38—Would not tend to enrich our land or strengthen the Union. Cumberland Superphosphate proves worth $49,17. The same from another source, $46,49. This is ranked among the best fertilizers, and the analysis shows it to be pretty good, but does not state whether the samples were received from any agent or the manufactory. Wilson & Clark's Superphosphate proved worth $34.61.

Where plaster is used as a base it is worth something on some soils, and it is fair to add something to each on account of its presence. Fish chum which I have found in some phosphates, (I think the Cumberland,) adds much to its value as a fertilizer.

I close the list by giving an analysis by Mr. Collier, of the Grafton Mineral Fertilizer and Steven's Mineral Fertilizer, both composed of ground stone, very heavy, and sells for about $18 per ton. The former consists of:

Silica,	39.87
Carbonic acid,	26.97
Sulphur,	.25
Magnesia,	9.52
Iron Oxide,	6.44
Lime,	16.95
	100.00

With a trace of Manganese, Zinc and Alumina.

The analysis of the latter shows:—

Silica,	97.61
Carbonic acid,	.94
Lime,	.03
Magnesia,	.04
Iron Oxide,	1.38
	100.0

Mr. Collier says, "Very careful experiments are needed to show that as a fertilizer it is worth a dollar a ton."

The editor of the agricultural department of the *Congregationalist*, says he has tried the Grafton Fertilizer and "perceived no benefit on grass grounds and some other crops." Most kinds of commercial fertilizers are expensive dressing for our lands, but when a farmer is short of manure he is compelled to resort to it, and it behoves him to get his money's worth by purchasing the best quality. These fertilizers are very easily applied, and their transportation about the farm costs but a trifle, but the freight, per ton, by railroad, from Boston to the different sections of our State, is from four to eight dollars per ton, which adds largely to its cost. The base of superphosphates is represented by most of the manufacturers to consist of pulverized bone, which is an excellent fertilizer. But this is not always the fact. I have found on several kinds I have used that the base was swamp mud or loam and sand, and from appearances one lot which I purchased, was the debris of a burnt building, consisting of old plastering, sand and nails.

It occurs to me that we are paying for transportation by railroad a very high price for the largest ingredient of our phosphate, about nine-tenths of its weight being muck, sand or plaster, some of which we can procure at a much less cost than its freight amounts to on our own farm. The transportation of the fertilizing ingredients contained in superphosphate would be small in comparison to the base, and if bone and plaster grinding mills could be started in various localities in our State, and our phosphates and other fertilizers manufactured in the vicinity where they are used, we should save quite a sum in its cost, especially if we used muck or sand for a base.

For a number of years past I have prepared my fertilizer at a much less cost than I could have purchased a good article of superphosphate, and find it more beneficial for vegetation. I procure bone flour at about forty dollars per ton, and mix it with unleached ashes—one part of bone meal to two parts of ashes, and saturate it with water sufficiently for the whole mass to become moist. After standing two or three weeks it is fit for use, and is applied the same as phosphate. Care should be used not to make it too wet, lest it be difficult to spread it. The bone meal and ashes are mixed in a cask and covered closely to prevent the escape of ammonia. M.

For the Maine Farmer.

Scientific Society at the State College.

An Association has been organized here styled the "Scientific Society of the Maine State College," the design of which is to promote the cause of Science in its application to industrial pursuits, to awaken a general interest in the investigation of principles and to ascertain the best methods of their application to the useful arts. The society is composed of members and graduates of the college, and any person engaged in scientific pursuits may be elected an honorary member by a three-fourths vote of the society. Any one not paying less than fifty dollars at any one time to the society, will be called a patron. There will be two regular meetings during the year—one the first week in March, the other the second week in October.

In order to facilitate the workings of the society it is divided into four sections. Section A, Agriculture and Horticulture; section B, Natural History, including Geology, Mineralogy and Paleontology; section C, Chemistry and Physics; and section D, Mechanical, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Architecture. The members select one or two of these sections in which they will work in carrying out the designs of the society. At the regular meetings of the society, the greater portion of the time will be occupied in the reading of papers and reports from the several sections, which may be followed by oral discussions.

The several sections are already organized, and most of the papers have been assigned. Section A not yet assigned; section B will report on the following subjects: "Flora of Orono and Vicinity," "Insects Injurous to Vegetation," "Birds found in Orono," "Land and Fresh Water Shells of Orono and Vicinity," "Geology of this Vicinity," "Value and Habits of our Grasses," "Our Fishes," "The Minerals of this Vicinity," "The Mammals of this Vicinity;" section C will prepare papers on "Oscillation of Pendulums," "Expansion of Fluids from Freezing,', "The Annual and Diurnal Variations of the Magnetic Needle," "Traction of Wires," "Analysis of Soils," "Laws of Friction;" section D will investigate the following subjects: "Experiments on Cross breaking and tenacity of American Woods," "Classification of American Woods according to their value for building purposes," "Flow of Water," "Hydraulic Lines and Cements of the State," "Useful Minerals of the State and the Means of obtaining them." One purpose of the Society will be to work up as fast as may be the Natural History of the State in the vicinity of the College, and the value of such a work can scarcely be over-estimated.

The officers of the Society are: President, G. O. Weston, class of '72; Vice President, G. H. Hamlin, class of '73; Secretary, F. Lamson Scribner, class of '73; Treasurer, Walter Balantine, class of '74. The managers of the Society are Mr. Joseph R. Farrington, C. F. Allen, D. D., M. C. Fernald, A. M. and W. A. Pike, C. E. The managers are in the order given, chairmen of the Sections A, B, C and D. M. S. C.

For the Maine Farmer.

Crop Report from Cambridge.

Having seen in my weekly visitant numerous accounts of the crops in various parts of our State, some raised by individuals and some in towns or sections of towns, I thought I would send you an account of what we have raised here in the little town of Cambridge. I would premise by saying that we are not quite one-half of a common town. When we were divided from Ripley making the head waters of the Sebasticook our dividing line, the town of Ripley took about three-fifths of the territory, and I think in the census of 1870, we only numbered 437 inhabitants, among which are some traders, mechanics and laborers that are not producers, although as a general thing we are a farming community; and have raised in the year 1872, according to the account taken by Mr. Clark, one thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels of wheat; three hundred and forty bushels of barley; seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty bushels of oats; seven thousand and fifty of oats and peas; six hundred and forty of beans, and thirteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-six bushels of potatoes; besides a good crop of corn of which no account was taken, and I think more hay than our small stock will consume. I think Mr. Clark has been careful to get his account correctly, but yet there may be and without doubt is some small mistakes.

Cambridge. ISAAC S. HOOPER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Breeding from Ill-Bred Thoroughbreds.

"An ill-bred thoroughbred is the worst animal a farmer can breed from."

Brave words and timely; "Like apples of gold in pictures of silver" because "fitly spoken." Now brother farmers these words are good enough, true enough, and brave enough to stick upon the gable of every barn, the gate of every cow-yard and the bar-post of every pasture in Maine; and let us hold the author, Mr. Burleigh, square up to his own teaching, and from the pleasant acquaintance I have enjoyed with him, I have no doubt he is willing to be held to his words. Keeping Mr. Burleigh's opinion in mind, let us quote Jos. N. Sturdivant's remark as quoted in the FARMER of March 15th: "The excellent cannot be excellent unless it is thoroughbred—and the thoroughbred cannot be valuable unless it is excellent." This remark is common sense, and furthermore, from my knowledge of Mr. S., I should place great value upon his opinion in regard to breeding.

One of your correspondents asserts that this matter so clearly and forcibly set forth in the columns of the FARMER will set back the cause of improved breeding from one to five years. I have not the most remote idea who any one of your correspondents may be, but whoever he is I wish to say to him that it will be more than one or five years before an animal can be sold to an intelligent farmer for breeding purposes, unless he has something to recommend him besides a pedigree. I say frankly I would not buy an animal for breeding without a pedigree, but for a pedigree *without points* I would not give a row of pins. The great value of thoroughbreds consists in their ability to transmit their qualities to their off-spring, and if an ill-bred animal has the same power as the well bred, then I had ten times rather have a good grade, for he would get good stock part of the time. It is evident somebody is "hit," but perhaps some may know better than to flutter, but that all that do flutter are hit is evident. Mr. Editor what proportion of full blood Short-horns or Herefords born in Maine are sold for veal or beef? Is not every animal in some herds kept or sold for breeding purposes? Has any breeder in all the world succeeded in raising a good or even a fair animal every time? I speak of Short-horns and Herefords because they are the leading breeds and all the breeds of sufficient value to make it pay to raise an ill-bred calf.

I do not take my pen Mr. Editor, to assist you, or take your part for any one who reads your editorial, "The weeding of our Thoroughbred Herds" will be fully convinced that you are abundantly able to take care of yourself. I hope every one of your readers will look up the article in the issue of March 15th, and read it carefully three times and lay by the paper for further reference, and then thank his stars that the editor of the MAINE FARMER does write such an article. I think more of the good old FARMER now then ever before. Breeders of Maine, *with points give us pedigree, but without points don't give us pedigree.* T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Can We Raise Wheat?

As the time is drawing near when we must commit to the ground the seed for another year, every farmer is called upon to decide the above. The large amount of money annually sent out of the State in the purchase of flour for farmers, if kept and put at interest—or better still—appropriated to the improvement of the farm, would in a few years place us in a condition of wealth and independence of which we can but imperfectly realize. Now let us in the older portions of the State begin to *raise our own wheat*. Carefully and properly prepare the ground by at least two plowings, thoroughly harrow and pulverize it till it is fine and mellow, but do not manure too highly, thereby stimulating too rank a growth of straw—which is more liable to lodge and rust. "Of all grains," says Prof. Johnston, "wheat has in it more nitrogenous substances than any other grain. Fifteen per cent. of the organic matter of the grain belongs to this class. Although the straw may grow luxuriantly, the grain cannot be formed without it. Ordinary soils up to the formation of the kernals may grow the wheat plant, but when it comes to the fruiting part, the plant has to seek in the soil for the materials out of which to fabricate its seed. It is necessary therefore that there be in the soil something out of which nitrogen can be formed." For this purpose common barnyard manure—partly or wholly rotted—with the addition of lime-gypsum, ashes, salt &c., are excellent—say twenty loads of manure, two bushels ashes, two of salt, one of plaster finely mixed and applied at the rate of ten loads per acre. The above and many other fertilizing mixtures are valuable applications to the wheat crop. There can be no reason why in soils adapted to this grain we may not raise large crops and grow them profitably. As to seed, the "Lost Nation" variety I consider the very best, having raised this kind for the past three years with fair success. It is not liable to rust or lodge, and is an excellent kind for flouring purpose. With this seed I am confident farmers may raise their own wheat. J. D. H.

Standish.

NOTE. We commend the above article to the careful attention of our readers. Let us raise our own wheat!

For the Maine Farmer.

Paying Dear for the Whistle.

Every farmer, no doubt, when he sells anything off of the farm, derives a sort of satisfaction from the possession of the money he gets in return; and will so long as money is made the "principal thing." But are not the large majority of farmers "paying dear for the whistle," in the practice they are pursuing of selling anything and everything that brings cash in the market? Few, very few farms, give the same net returns; not even the same number of pounds, or bushels or tons, per acre, that they used to; though we do live in an age when science is aiding us, and machinery has lent its helping power. Now with this truth starring us in the face is it not time to look about and see where we are drifting—for we are drifting—we are either without sail, rudder or compass, if indeed, we have either of them. The great fact for us to embrace and act upon, is, that we must feed our farms if we wish them to continue to feed us; and the sooner we "about face" and pursue the course that shall serve to make some returns to mother earth, for the harvests she grows for us, the better for us. Instead of selling our hay, oats, corn and potatoes, let us grow wool, or turn our attention to associated dairying, or better than starving the farm, let us raise beef, and then when we sell the wool, butter, cheese and beef, we can feel as we pocket the cash, that we are every year returning something to the farm, to help promote and continue its productiveness. The soil is the farmer's bank, and his acres are his individual shares. Let us give this subject careful thought, and each for himself decide whether he is not "paying dear for the whistle," by the course of farming he is puring.

Norridgewock. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Home-made Bone Manure.

Noticing Mr. Emery's plan for making phosphate, has induced me to give mine, which will cost less money and is so simple that any farmer can use it.

We will take a good sound half hogshead placing a layer of bones (broken so to pack well) and then a layer of ashes until it is full. Then take four or five bushels of ashes and leach them, using the lye to saturate the bones and ashes. In three or four months the bones will be soft and can be sifted through a course sieve. Now take bones, ashes, also ashes that have been leached, and sift them through a course sieve, using a hoe to force them through. We then have a phosphate worth double any commercial phosphate in the market, and it can be used wet or dry, as you please. Within the last two years I have sold $75.00 worth besides using 1000 pounds last year. I paid $6.00 per ton for bones, bought of boys in the village. PHOSPHATE.

Solon.

Agricultural Intelligence.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farm News and Notes.

Poultry and Eggs.

There is much said in your valuable paper about fancy fowls and big eggs, but I go in for profit. I have a coop of thirty-one hens that have laid ninety-two dozen or 1104 eggs from Jan. 18th, to April 1st, 1873. Now if any of your numerous subscribers can give a better record please bring it forward.

Dixmont. J. CROCKER.

An Oxford County Colt.

We learn that Mr. Samuel Greenleaf, of Otisfield, one of the most prominent farmers of Oxford county, recently sold a valuable young horse for the sum of $450. Who says it does not pay to raise good colts? H. B. W.

Oxford.

Good Heifer.

Mr. G. Hook of Searsmont, recently sold a grade Durham, four year old heifer, that dressed nine hundred and thirty-four pounds.

Waldo County. A.

More Testimony.

B. S. Eaton of Skowhegan, in his letter of Nov. 4th, 1872, says: "The draught of the *Meadow King Mower* is very light, it is easy to manage and very durable. My Meadow King can't be clogged in any grass, and is as near perfect as can be."

Remedy for Bo s.

In answer to the subscriber who has the valuable colt that bites his sides I would say, that I think the same is caused by bots. Withhold food from the colt for eight hours, and then give him a pint of warm milk sweetened with molasses, and in fifteen minutes give him a quart of strong cedar tea, given warm from a long mouthed bottle. A. B.

Alna.

A Poultry Item.

I thought I would give through the FARMER an account of my fourteen half-blood Brahma pullets. They commenced laying the 15th of Nov. 1872, and up to March 15th, 1873, have layed 828 eggs. I feed them in the morning with wheat bean and Indian meal, equal parts, scalded together, and give them warm drink at night with a mixture of corn and wheat as much as they choose to eat. BRAGDON.

Alna.

Queries about Sheep.

I have a sheep that last spring ate the wool from her sides as far as she could reach, and now she has just commenced to do the same again. Can you, or any of your correspondents tell me the cause, or what can be done to prevent it? Also is barley considered a good provender for sheep? E. KNOWLES.

Cambridge.

A Big Calf.

Azor W. Eaton of this town, has a cow that dropped on the 9th inst., a calf that weighed at 24 hours of age 122 pounds, and girthed 2 feet 9 inches. JOSIAH MORRILL.

Vienna.

Shall we go to Florida?

There are many people here thinking of removing to a warmer country. The terrible accounts of frost and snow storms out West frighten us, as we are all heartily sick of that kind of thing, and are not anxious to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Would not the State of Florida be a good place for us winter-sick folks to remove to? Is there plenty of room? Is it very sickly, and what are the chances of making a living there? Will not some one who can, enlighten us on these points through the FARMER. CHARLES CLAY.

Dundas, Prince Edward Island, B. N. A.

Sales of Thoroughbred Stock.

Levi A. Dow of Waterville, has recently sold to G. A. Bragg of North Carmel, bull Carmel Duke, and heifer Annette 2d; to Gilman Brown, Sangerville bull calf "Hardscrabble," by Highland Duke.

For the Maine Farmer.

Register of Maine Horses.

Topsy.

I claim the name of TOPSY for my brown mare foaled June 28th, 1869; sired by Ivanhoe; he by Gen. Knox, owned by William Runnells of Vassalboro; dam the dam of Lady Annfield. ANDREW KEAY.

Winslow.

Knox Telegraph.

I claim the name of KNOX TELEGRAPH for my stallion, foaled April 27th, 1870. His color is a dark bay, with black points; stands 15¼ hands high; weighs 900 pounds; sired by Gen. Knox; dam, a bay mare sired by Black Hawk Telegraph, both owned by T. S. Lang. Said stallion has received three premiums, one State and two county. F. H. BRANN.

North Vassalboro.

Names Claimed.

MAY. Bay mare foaled 1866; bred at Togus; got by Gen. McClellan; dam, a Canadian mare.

EASTERN STAR. Black gelding foaled April 17th, 1870; bred by Wm. S. Tilton; got by Young McClellan (Pettingill's); dam, May, as above.

DELIA. Bay filly foaled, August 15th, 1871; bred by Wm. S. Tilton; got by imp Annfield; dam, May, as above.

DRUID. Blackcolt foaled July 14th, 1872; bred by Wm. S. Tilton; got by dam Juan, by Old Drew; Don, May, as above.

WORROMONTOGUS. Chestnut gelding foaled June 6th, 1870; bred by Alvah Gilman, Monmouth, Me.; got by Whalebone Knox; 1st dam by Bonney's Eaton; 2d dam by Bennett's Eaton; 3d dam by Avery Horse; 4th dam Wm. Beal's black mare.

PORTLAND. Bay colt foaled May 10th, 1872; bred by R. O. Conant, Portland, Me.; got by Scythian; he by Irovatore out of Vistula by imp Scythian; 1st dam by Rocky Mountain; 2d dam a highbred mare from Canada.

BESSIE KNOX. Black filly foaled July 24th, 1871; bred by Wm. Gray, Windsor, Me.; got by Gen. Knox; 1st dam by Crummet horse; 2d dam by Fox.

GRETTA. Brown filly foaled April 27th, 1872; bred by Wm. S. Tilton; got by Lancaster; dam by Eaton Horse.

PRINCESS DAGMAR. Bay filly with stripe in face; foaled May 17th, 1872; bred by Dr. Wright, Hampton, Me.; got by Oysterman, Jr.; 1st dam by O'Meara; 2d dam by imp Albion; O'Meara was by imp Glencoe, out of Cotillion by imp Leviathan. WM. S. TILTON.

Togus Farm, April 4th.

Young Dirigo.

I claim the name of YOUNG DIRIGO for my brown colt with black points, foaled June 20th, 1871; sired by David Quinby's Dirigo by old Drew, dam sired by Brown Harry, granddam by Black Hawk. ABNER BROOKS.

Corrina, April 5th.

Lady Quinby.

I claim the name of LADY QUIMBY for my bay filly with black points and star and snip in forehead; foaled April 28th, 1872; sired by Dirigo, by Old Drew. The dam of Lady Quimby was sired by Brown Harry; granddam a messenger mare. F. E. STEWARD.

Corrina, April 5th.

General H. G.

I claim the name of GEN. H. G., for my five year-old stallion; of a dark brown or black color, with a very little white above the hoofs of both hind feet, and a star in the forehead; stands 16¼ hands high, and weighs 1260 pounds; sired by Gen. Knox; dam, Black Morgan. M. W. NORTON.

North New Portland.

Star Knox.

We claim the name of STAR KNOX for our stallion, foaled June 1868, by Ames' Knox, he by Gen. Knox; dam a Drew mare. Star Knox stands 15¼ hands high; color jet black, star in forehead, tan muzzle and flanks. Was awarded the first premium over all others at North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Fair, 1872. C. H. & C. WHITTEN.

Lee, April 7th.

Woman's Department.

For the Woman's Department.

Hints for the Flower Garden.

"Flowers are the brightest things which earth,
On her broad bosom loves to cherish;
Gay they appear as children's mirth,
Like fading dreams of hope, they perish."

How true are these beautiful lines. Flowers are indeed, the brightest things that adorn the face of mother earth. I sometimes try to imagine what this world would be divested of its beautiful flowers; how dreary and sombre would everything appear. How thankful we should be that this beautiful gift has not been withheld from us. And that we may not lack for the enjoyment which they yield us, we should begin to look over our stock of flower and garden seeds, and see what we have, and what we would like to have. Yes, although the prospect looks anything but cheering, as our eyes rest upon the banks of snow which still hide the beautiful Pansies, and Daisies, Hyacinths, and Crocusses from our sight, yet we know that seed-time will surely come, and we should be prepared for it, and strive to lengthen out the time if possible, that we may have them for our companions.

If it is not desirable or convenient to start seeds of annuals in the house, Verbenas, Asters, Pansies, Larkspurs, Pinks, Phlox-Drummondii, Sweet Peas, Candy Tuft, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonnette and many other kinds may be sown in the open ground as soon as the frost is out sufficient to work the ground. In fact, sweet peas must be sown as early as possible, if full bloom is desired. When started in the house, great care should be taken to prevent them from becoming drawn, or spindled out, (as it is often called) as they surely would be if kept in a very warm room. Water as often as possible, but be careful not to water when the sun shines directly upon them as they are apt to scald.

Dahlias, Tuberoses and Maderia Vines should be brought out of the cellar if it has not already been done. A good way to start dahlias, is to take a box large enough to hold the roots that you may have, and put in a layer of warm manure in the bottom, cover with sawdust, then place the roots in evenly, first taking them apart, (as they grow in clusters or clumps) then cover the whole with sawdust and keep in a warm place (back of the stove if convenient) until they sprout, when they should be placed in a cooler room and in the sun as much as possible. While sprouting they should be kept very moist. Tuberoses cannot be started too early, if wanted for fall blooming. These should be started in hot-beds if convenient, if not, may be started the same as recommended for the dahlias, with the exception of using rich loam instead of sawdust. The tuberose is a very beautiful flower, its fragrance and alabaster whiteness making it very desirable for boquets, wreaths, &c.

Many people start gladiolus in the house, but I have never done so. I find that mine bloom full earlier than I wish them to, when put in the ground without forcing. Last year they were put in when warm enough to sow garden seeds, and were nearly out of bloom when we had the fall fairs.

Everybody that has a small plat of ground should have a bed of verbenas. Sulphate of ammonia applied to verbenas or any other plant, gives to the foliage a dark green, luxuriant and healthy appearance, it will also give a greater abundance of bloom.

Care should be taken to protect the sides of pots of window plants from the direct rays of the sun; that is, if they occupy a south window, they become so heated that they burn the roots and so injure the health of the plant. My favorites among house plants are roses, especially teas and other monthly sorts. "The rose is a sign of joy and love." The various colors are so rich and beautiful, that one would hardly consider a stand of flowers complete, without a few at least, to give an added grace and beauty to the window garden. There is the beautiful Bon Silene, with its inimitable coloring of both flower and foliage; Saprano with its rich apricot shaded with salmon, and how more than beautiful is the pure White Tea! There are also many others which I have not time nor space to enumerate. Lamarque a Noisette is a very beautiful monthly climber, with white flowers.

They will not blossom well in a hot, stifling room, but must be kept in rather a cool one, but still have plenty of sunshine and clear air. For a house plant I consider them almost indispensible. I saw a tea rose, the other day upon which I counted fifty-seven buds and five blossoms. What would be more beautiful than this when all those buds shall have opened? The blossoms were a bright rosy crimson, and the plant was of very pretty form; and when we remember that we should have the same repeated month after month, I again ask what could be more desirable? But I suppose others have their favorites as well as myself, and I close with wishing that they may give them as much pleasure and satisfaction as mine have given me. A. B.

For the Woman's Department.

Housework as a Moral Influence.

In C. C's. article of last week, I noticed this sentence: "We want more substantial knowledge," and from her remarks I inferred that she thought it must be gained by sharing in public labors. There are many, I may truthfully say the larger part of women, upon taking the cares and responsibilities of a home, lay aside all thoughts of improving their minds, thinking that they have not the time for intellectual improvement. Is it right? Is it necessary? I answer no. I fully understand the many cares, trials and duties of the housekeeper, but I do not think it right or necessary to lay aside all intellectual enjoyments because of other cares. I truly appreciate the good housekeeper, and feel it to be an ennobling employment if rightly fulfilled; but any woman, I care not how many cares she may have, may find time for useful reading and a reasonable amount of recreation. Many girls marry young, and at the time, perhaps are equally educated with their husbands; but they let the cares of a home so take up their time and attention that they give no thought to the progress and advancement of the times, and what is the consequence? Their husbands mingling in the every-day affairs of life soon advance far beyond them in knowledge, and the farther the woman recedes the less she becomes the companion of her husband. He perhaps grows negligent and thoughtless, and she, feeling that he has ceased to care for her as in times past, suffers on silently. Whose fault is it? It is the fault of both. No woman has the right to settle down in life calmly regardless of the needs of her own mind and the wants of others. God has not given us minds and capabilities to bury in silence and inactivity. I do not think it necessary for us to mingle in politics, to lecture and to vote, but we all have fields for usefulness and improvement, both socially and at our own firesides. Many who were once bright, intellectual girls have become tired, faded, irritable, morbid women, because they have kept continually before their minds the, to them, ceaseless routine of housework. Some one has written, "Every work so merely and basely mechanical, that no one can throw into it no part of his own life and soul, does, in the long run, degrade the human being." It is the case with many girls. They take upon themselves the responsibilities of married life, to secure a home. From their earliest childhood they have been taught, if not by words, by example and influence, that marriage was the means and the end. Were girls brought up to rely upon themseleves, allowed to judge for themselves whatever they would do and choose some occupation which would enable them to live independently, there would not be so many unhappy marriages, so many worn-out, tired women, so many divorces, so much wickedness. Then they would know they could maintain themselves, and if they then choose to marry it would be, not for a home, but with the consciousness of their capabilities of making a happy home for themselves and family. Housekeeping would then be a self improved task and not one of circumstances, and the knowledge would materially lighten the burdens and they would perform their labors as one of love, happy in themselves, their home and family.

Enfield. S. A.

For the Woman's Department.

Doing Common Duties Cheerfuly.

I have read "Marion's" note on the influence of housework on our tempers," and her views and mine do not coincide. As we grow older our cares may increase, but it is not necessary for us to grow more impatient and irritable. Are our duties less perplexing, or does it lighten our burdens by so doing? We may not love the work, we may have talents for something more congenial, and longings and aspirations for higher positions; but if God has assigned us such duties, He has promised grace sufficient for each day. Housework is not as pleasant, but is there not as much variety in it as in many occupations? Is it any more wearying than the work of a teacher, or many others I might name? Every woman who is fulfilling her mission in the world to-day, be that mission ever so humble, has her cares and trials, and the greater the trust committed to her, the greater the responsibility. The frame of mind in which we perform our duties has much to do with their irksomeness. A lady said to me: "Everything has gone wrong with me to-day, and I do not see how you get along. I should die, I couldn't live six months as you do; why I grow more impatient every day." Now the difference between her circumstances and mine was this, she had good health, while I had been quite an invalid for years; she had three in her family while I had ten. I thought her cares were light, while to her they were burdensome. A little more sunshine in the heart and her troubles would grow beautifully less.

"There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.

"Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing—
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then heaven blame for the tangled ends,
And sit to grieve and wonder."

JENNIE.

Agricultural Miscellany.

More About Cheese Factories.

We make the following interesting extracts from an article on Cheese Factories in a recent number of the *Oxford Democrat*, written by Rev. H. C. Estes, D. D., of Paris Oxford County, the writer of the very useful and entertaining article on the same subject published in our columns last fall. Now that increased attention is being given to this subject in our State, the following extracts will be read with close interest, and we regret we have not room for the entire article:—

From a table giving some statistics of 133 cheese factories in the State of New York in 1864, it appears that the whole number of cows per factory ranged from 280 to 1200, with an average of 505 to each; that the season in most cases ranged from four and one-half to five months; that they made an average amount of 283 lbs. of cheese per cow; and that the average value of the cheese that year was $50.52 per cow. Since that time, however, great improvements have been made in the manufacture of cheese in the factories, so that a larger quantity, and that of a better quality is now produced from a given quantity of milk. At the present time, in Vermont, the number of cows per factory ranges from 200 to 900, though there are but very few factories that receive the milk of less than 300 or more than 700; and the average is probably about 400 cows to a factory; and it is generally understood that a smaller number of cows, say from 300 to 400, is better for those who patronize the factory, than three or four times that number, because it saves the labor and the risk of injuring the milk in carrying it a longer distance, and also in the smaller factory they are more likely to have help enough to do their work well, and so produce a better article of cheese. In localities where there are 1000 or 1200 cows within possible reach of a factory, it is better to have two or three factories at some distance from each other, than to bring all the milk together in a single factory. We know of good dairy towns in Vermont, where they first started with the intention of having one large factory, but now have three instead of one, and find it an advantage. In Chittenden County, Vt.,—the County which contains one-third of all the cheese factories in that State—it is understood that a building intended to receive the milk of 400 or 500 cows should be 100 feet long by 32 or 34 feet wide, and two stories high, each story of a good height. The building should be well built, with tight, double walls,—the inner one lathed and plastered—with double windows so arranged that they can be opened easily when necessary, and with means provided for thorough ventilation, and for maintaining complete control of the temperature in the making and curing rooms. It should be so situated as to be easy of access, and convenient for those who furnish the milk from different directions; standing on dry ground, at a distance from all nuisances, swamp or other noxious exhalations surrounded by pure air, and commanding an abundant supply of pure cold water—and like every private dairy, it should have a good supply of ice. Serious losses were incurred in New York, in the earlier stages of this movement, through the erection of cheap and poorly constructed buildings; and it becomes all who are now going into this business to avoid their mistake by erecting suitable buildings in a good and substantial manner, and furnishing them with only the best machinery.

Formerly there were hog-pens connected with the cheese factories,—at some distance from them and on somewhat lower ground, for the purpose of keeping swine and feeding the whey to them there; but now the pens are regarded as needless and a nuisance, and the growing and almost universal practice is for the patrons to take their whey from the factory and feed it to their swine at home.

Also it was formerly the practice to make up the milk at the factory twice a day, and sometimes this is done now, but the more general and growing practice is to make the cheese only once a day, for the double reason that saves work and makes a better quality of cheese.

The help required in a factory to work the milk of 400 or 500 cows, is usually three persons, viz: a man competent to manage the factory and make the cheese with two girls to assist; or a woman as principal, with a man and girl to assist; in a factory that uses the milk of 900 cows, four persons are needed of whom one half or more may be females; and the price ordinarily paid good experienced cheese makers in such factories is from $50 to $75 per month, besides board, and for a superior workman or woman a still higher price is often paid. But in starting a new factory it should be regarded as of the utmost importance to secure a first class cheese maker—one experienced and skilled in managing the whole concern and making good cheese, whatever the cost may be, because the whole success of the enterprise depends upon the quality of the cheese made.

In Vermont the cost of making cheese at the factories is usually from 1 1-2 to 2 cents a pound; and factory cheese sells in the market for enough more than that made in private dairies to pay the cost of manufacture. Last year, factory cheese sold for 13 1-2 to 15 cents a pound, while that of private dairies sold for 10 1-2 to 13 1-2 cents. The reason why factory cheese sells thus for a higher price than other cheese is not that a private dairyman cannot make as good cheese as is made in the factories, if he will use equal skill, care and painstaking, but the process of making the cheese at home is subject to many interruptions from which in the factory it is free, for the reason that there a competent person is employed and paid to make the cheese as it should be made from day to day, and be responsible for it.

There need be little fear of overdoing the business of cheese making by the establishment of too many factories, for as an article of food, cheese is of more value, is more nutritious, healthful and economical than the people generally have understood, but they are coming to understand it better; the home consumption of cheese has increased, since 1860, at the rate of thirteen million pounds a year; there is a large foreign market to be supplied; and therefore all who will make a first-rate article of cheese may reasonably expect a ready sale at good price.

The profits of the cheese factory system accrue mainly to those who have small dairies; and by a small dairy we mean what they mean by it in Vermont and New York—less than thirty or forty cows. The man who has a larger dairy may be said to have a factory of his own, and by taking pains and using skilled labor he can make his cheese well and economically,—build up a reputation for it, and succeed; while the man with a smaller dairy must work at a disadvantage, unless he can combine his forces with those of his neighbors.

The profits of dairying in Vermont are large. One enterprising and successful farmer, who kept ninety cows last year, realized from butter and cheese made, and calves (at $2 each) the sum of $69,70 per cow. The cost of making the butter and cheese he reckoned at $10 which left him an income of $60 per cow besides the whey. Some of the patrons of his cheese factory come nearly up to his receipts, and none fell below $50 per cow—we know of others whose income, (some from butter and some from cheese,) is about the same. One man from another county, who makes butter from 100 cows, and realizes $50 per cow, was asked in our hearing what he would do if his taxes were higher than they are, and he replied with emphasis; "I would milk more cows."

Three things are essential to a good dairy country: (1st) a good climate, that is, one of a low average temperature, and frequent rains, instead of long continued periodical drouths; (2nd) good water, that is, such as flows clean and fresh from unfailing springs, and the streams "that flow among the hills" or from undulating surfaces; and (3rd) good grass, such as is sweet and rich in nutriment, springing up and growing spontaneously in spring, tenacious of its life and growth in summer, and sufficiently protected as to its roots by snow in winter. In these essentials Maine is well adapted to dairying purposes. But if the dairying interest of this State is to be elevated

to its proper place and importance, there must be a thorough improvement in the farms by the highest cultivation possible. Pastures, mowing and tillage lands, all must be improved so that in a few years twenty cows can be kept on the farm where ten are kept now. This has been done in other States, and it should be done here.

Some things ought perhaps to be mentioned as greatly prejudicial to the dairy interest in general, and the cheese factory in particular. Among them, the common neglect to cool the milk, exposing it to a hot sun while carrying it a long distance to the factory, furnishing poor food and bad water to the cows, having filthy yards to milk in, unhealthy, filthy stables, and all taints from hog pens, drains, offal and carrion, should be scrupulously avoided and careful driving of the cows, careful and cleanly milking, kindness and quietness in the yards, cleanliness and neatness in everything pertaining to the dairy should be the dairyman's golden rule—a rule the careful following of which will lead to success.

Success in this department of industry, if attained at all must be earned. It will not come by chance, nor by magic, unless it be the magic of hard work done by hands that are guided by intelligence.—It is a prize to be sought and won; but it will be won only by those who know their advantages and opportunities and make the most of them.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 26, 1873.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. Darling will visit Penobscot County in March and April.

Mr. C. S. Ayer is now canvassing the county of Waldo.

Mr. S. N. Taber is now canvassing the county of Kennebec.

Mr. J. S. Small will call upon subscribers in York County during the present month.

The Crisis of Mormonism.

It is quite evident that an important change is about to take place in the church of Latter Day Saints, and it is not improbable that the crisis of Mormonism is near at hand.

Brigham Young who, in his peculiar way, has been a very able ruler and the strength and support of the church, is now seventy-two years old and though showing but few evidences of bodily or mental decay, in the ordinary progress of events, he must soon yield to the great conqueror, and his authority both temporal and spiritual, must be left to another. It is doubtful if an "Elisha" can be found upon whom his mantle will fall, who can succeed in securing unity and harmony in the discordant elements which go to make up the Mormon church.

It was sometime ago predicted that the extension of a railway, with its civilizing influences into Utah, would do more to undermine the authority of Brigham Young and render unpopular that relic of barbarism which his church has adopted as one of its principal tenets, than would all the laws against polygamy which Congress could pass or enforce; and this prediction proves to have been no idle dream.

The region bordering on the Great Salt Lake was selected by Young and his associates, as a place for the establishment of their hierachy, not more for the beauty of its location and the almost unbounded fertility of its soil, than for its retired situation, remote from the centers of civilized life. So long as it remained thus retired and isolated, the church with all its delusions and immoral practices was safe. No one understood this better than Brigham Young and his elders. In order to render their seclusion more complete, no pains were spared to keep out intruders.

Visitors were never welcome, and emigrants were murdered in cold blood and the crime charged upon the Indians. By the employment of these means which were justified on the ground of expediency, they were enabled to keep up their isolation for many years. For twenty-six years Brigham Young, though according to Mormon tradition, he was not the legitimate successor of Joe Smith, by the force of his character and indomitable will, has exercised almost despotic sway over his people; and in a worldly point of view, with great success. He has become possessed of great wealth, having had absolute control of all the funds of the church, and until recently the tithes have been heavy and have been willingly and promptly paid. But the extension of a railway into Utah, has wrought great changes. Gentiles attracted by the beauty of the situation and the richness of the soil, have flocked thither in great numbers; wives have rebelled and the patriarchal system has become unpopular; tithes are collected with extreme difficulty; their peculiar institutions are shown up in all their horrid deformity, and finally Brigham Young has resigned his position as the secular head of the church, and is reported to be about to turn his steps to Arizona, where he will doubtless be joined by those who have faith in his destiny and remain true to the creed.

By transplanting his church to Arizona, the crisis of Mormonism may be delayed but it cannot be averted. The whole system though outwardly fair, is honey-combed by the civilizing tendencies of the age, and must ere long crumble in pieces. Its leading tenets antagonize with the civil and moral law and are abhorrent to all christendom.

The successor of Brigham Young in the management of the secular affairs of the church, is George A. Smith, who is an apostle and a nephew of the founder of the church. He is a weak man, but was selected in accordance with Mormon tradition. He is wholly unequal to the crisis which seems to be near at hand, and it is probable that he will be the last of the Mormon rulers. Young still continues in charge of spiritual matters, which with the management of his numerous family, would seem to be business enough for a man at his time of life.

The rise, progress and fall of Mormonism, will form a remarkable chapter in American history. Founded upon ridiculous assumptions and audacious impositions, it gathered strength from persecution, and the tragic death of its founder, who was believed by his adherents to have died a martyr to his faith, gave an impulse to its growth which nothing else could have given. It is more than probable, that if Joe Smith and his first followers had not been molested, Mormonism would have died with them. Since the death of Smith it has been sustained by the great executive ability of one man. From a small band of fugitives, increased by proselytes, mostly from the old world, the Mormon church now numbers more than a hundred and twenty-five thousand persons, and from extreme poverty they have grown to be a wealthy community. If they would only abandon some of the practices imposed upon them by their odious creed, which are repugnant to civilized people in all lands, under their management, Utah would soon become a rich and powerful State, and Mormonism in its modified form, might become one of the established religions of the world. But the leaders are unyielding and their conservatism will be their ruin.

The number who will take part in the contemplated Hegira to Arizona, will probably constitute but a small proportion of those who at the present time are nominally, at least, adherents to Mormonism. It is likely that the great mass of them will give up their creed and remain in Utah.

☞ The Maine State Prison was damaged about $5000 by fire, early Tuesday evening.

City Gossip. The well known firm of Deering, Holway & Co., has dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Deering on account of poor health. The business will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Holway & Robinson. There is not a more honorable or reliable concern in the city.—The Governor and Council have been in session the past week, which drew to this city a large number of aspirants for the Judgeship soon to be vacant, and their friends. —The "Black Crook" will be performed in this city, Monday and Tuesday evenings.—There is a fine display of chromos, jewelry and fancy goods at Jones' Auction Rooms, which are being disposed of in a curious and nameless manner. Call and see them and you will know how it is yourself.—Mr. Frank Small is stenographing at Belfast.—Mrs. M. A. Chandler has gone to New York, and when she returns lookout for novelties in the way of fashions.—A Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in this city last week. David Cargill elected to the first and Dr. J. W. Toward to the second office. Mark Harden was made Secretary, and J. S. Hobbs, Treasurer.—English sparrows have been seen in this city, which are presumed to have strayed from the colony at Togus.—The contracts for furnishing the militia uniforms were awarded to parties out of the State, because their bids were lowest. In the matter of fatigue caps the difference amounted to nearly a hundred dollars. We can see no reason why Maine parties cannot furnish such goods as cheaply as they can be purchased at New York, but if they cannot, they must not expect to have the contracts. After proposals are invited the best offer must be accepted.—Joseph F. Russell has a fine Fearnaught colt which stands 13 hands high, weighs 520 pounds and is only eleven months old.—Business was suspended in this city on the occasion of Fast Day, and the city was quiet and orderly as the most fastidious could desire.—Butter is a scarce article in this market and brings from forty to fifty cents per pound. In Boston jobbers ask about fifty cents.—The Capitol Guards will assist in the exercises of Memorial Day.—The Augusta Library is now open to those who purchase the right to use it. For two dollars a year you can have the use of the books, one at a time; for five dollars a year, two books at a time and membership, and for fifty dollars, paid at one time, life membership, not subject to assessment. There are two thousand volumes in the Library.—The steamer "Star of the East" made the first trip of the season Wednesday. Vickery & Rogers have moved their job printing office into Dr. Harlow's building opposite the Post Office, which has been fitted up in fine style for their accommodation.—The last quarterly pensions paid by Col. Drew amounted to $102,215.47.—Peter Gay of this city is 97 years of age, and has a surviving son who is 71.—We have had two sunny days and a few more of the same sort would settle the roads, there being scarcely any frost.—Rev. Mr. Gage of the Winthrop Street Universalist Church will discourse Sunday morning on "The Future Life and its Conditions," and in the evening will reply to the question, "What is Universalism?"—The furniture in the house of Charles A. Hamlen on Elm street, will be sold at auction to-day (Thursday).—The wooden building nearly opposite the Post Office has been removed to give place to Mr. Quinby's publishing house. The new building will be 24 by 70.—The steamer "Clarion" made her first trip to Augusta Wednesday. Speaker Blaine and family reached home on Saturday. —Rev. Wm. H. Savary of Ellsworth, has received an invitation to become the pastor of Christ's Church in this city.

Saint Mark's Home. The annual meeting of the corporators of St. Mark's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, in this city, was held at the office of Hon. D. Williams, on Monday afternoon. The executive committee report that it is desirable that the available resources of the Home should be increased, as far as possible, in order to secure to it a reliable income. It is therefore recommended that an effort be made, at the beginning of the coming year, to increase the number of annual subscribers. The treasurer reported cash on hand at close of last year $345,75; Receipts $1164,48; total $1510,23. Expenditures during the past year $1405,61; Cash on hand $104,62. The following officers were elected:

Rev. Samuel Upjohn, President; Allen Lambard, Vice President; Samuel W. Lane, Treasurer; R. W. Black, Clerk.

Board of Directors: Mrs. Allen Lambard, Mrs. Thos. Lambard, Mrs. R. D. Rice, Mrs. Thos. S. Lang, Mrs. Wm. S. Badger, Mrs. Daniel Williams, Mrs. Edward Rowse, Mrs. J. W. Bradbury, Mrs. Benj. Davis, Mrs. J. W. North, Mrs. H. A. DeWitt, Mrs. J. P. Wyman, Mrs. J. Whittemore, Mrs. Chas Safford, Mrs. A. D. Locke, Miss Hattie Stanley, Miss Pauline Lilly.

City Finances—Monthly Statement. The following is a statement of the disbursements of the City Treasurer from March 16, to April 22, 1873.

Highways, Western District		$45 75
Support of Poor		320 82
Police		112 00
Interest on loans and bonds		258 75
Fire Department		125 62
Contingent		2 00
		$864,94
Outstanding Warrants of 1872.		
Highways Western District	$115 80	
Snow Bills " "	165 38	
Snow Bills Eastern	199 35	
Fire Dep't	43 75	
Contingent	129 62	
		$93 90
		$1,518 84
Total City Dept, Mar. 15, 1873		$307,424,00
Loans Negotiated since Mar. 15,		6,000,00
Total City Debt April 22, 1873		$313,424. 00

But very few of the orders drawn on account of highway expenditures have been presented for payment. The foregoing exhibits only the actual payments by the Treasurer.

☞ The new Time Table for running trains on the Maine Central Railroad, has been printed and will take effect April 28th. The changes in the departure and arrival of passenger trains in this city are as follows: The morning train which now leaves at 7 A. M., will leave at 6 A. M., and will connect with the up train on the Grand Trunk at Yarmouth Junction. This train will arrive at 8:30 P. M. The 11:50 A. M. train from Bangor will leave Augusta at 12:15 P. M; arrive from Portland at 4:02 P. M. The afternoon accommodation train which has left here at 3:40 P. M., under the new arrangement, will leave at 3:15 P. M.

A train will leave Augusta for Bangor, connecting with the local from Gardiner, at 7 A. M.; returning arrive at Augusta at 6:00 P. M. The night express will leave for Boston at 10:30 P. M.; for Bangor at 3:35 A. M.

On account of the burning of the bridge at Kendall's Mills this time table will not go into effect on the 28th.

Good Templars. The annual meeting of the Order of Good Templars of Maine, commenced in this city Wednesday P. M., and is in session as we go to press. The attendance is quite large, some three hundred delegates being present. The Treasurer reported cash balance in the treasury $880.11. The Secretary reported number of Lodges at last meeting, 277; organised since, 11; surrendered charters, 11; forfeited charters, 17; present number 266. Members at last session 22,603; present number 21,206. Mr. Couzens reported whole number of Cold Water Templars 88 with a membership of about 7000.

☞ A passenger who was on board the Maine Central passenger train when that road was obstructed by the slide says, that every possible accommodation was furnished by the obliging Superintendent and that conductor Howard walked ahead of the train when near the place where the track was washed away, in order that no accident might occur. Our informant further adds: "Such are the men whom the travelling public like to ride with in these days of accidents."

County Items. On Monday last, a son of Reuben Morgan of Farmingdale, had a narrow escape from losing both legs. In endeavoring to jump on Conductor Holmes' train just as it was starting from the Farmingdale station, he slipped and fell with both legs so near the track that the wheels peeled the skin a little, but he was otherwise unhurt.—Mr. H. Johnson's "factory building" at Wayne, is nearly completed. It is a substantial building, 65x45 feet, four stories high, including the basements, having a tower projecting in front, with an elevation of about 55 feet, affording a fine view from the top. This, together with a small building to be annexed, is designed to accommodate three sets of machinery for manufacturing woolen goods, giving employment to about forty persons.—On Wednesday evening of last week, as the evening train from Portland (Bodge's) was approaching Gardiner, somebody fired a shot into it when passing near the Tarbox estate, on the river road. The shot passed through the smoking car, but as few were in the car nobody was hit.—Mr. Leonard Cooper, of East Pittston, has a cow of the Durham breed. There is nothing very singular about that, however, but the other day she dropped a calf that weighed one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and they call that doing well in that section.—We understand the members of Heath Post G. A. R., of Gardiner, are making arrangements for a Levee and Dance to take place at Johnson Hall sometime in May, for the purpose of raising funds to defray their expenses on Memorial day.—The *Argus* says that April 12th, there was two feet of snow on a level in China. One man proposed to get a search warrant to hunt up his apple trees.—The wife of Marshal Syphers of Gardiner, died suddenly last week, and the death of Daniel Nutting of that city, aged 81, is also recorded.—Clark Drummond of Winslow, refuses $3000 for a four-year-old Knox, and $1000 for a ten-year-old.—The measles are prevalent in China.

☞ A case of unusual interest terminated in the S. J. Court at Bangor last Saturday. The case was F. Hight vs Simon B. Fifield. This was an action on a note of hand of $1000, given by the defendent Feb. 15, 1871, for stock in the company forming to purchase the Abel Loom Patent Right. It seems that a man named Shaw came to Bangor to sell the patent. Smith who knew the monied men took him around. A $50,000 stock company was raised, notes being taken for the whole amount. Smith and other prominent men who headed the list had their notes returned as per agreement, they acting simply as decoys; $20,000 worth of bona fide notes, Fifield's among them, being taken. Fifield now refuses payment on the ground of deception. The jury stood four for plaintiff and eight for defendant.

Model Farm for Sale at Auction. The model farm known as the "Rollins Farm" situated in Chelsea, one mile from the Gardiner and Pittston Bridge, will be sold at auction on Thursday May 1st at 10 o'clock. The farm is a good one, contains 65 acres, cuts 20 tons of English hay, has a large pasture and the buildings are in good repair. There will be sold at the same time and place, two good horses, double and single team wagon, two riding wagons, sleigh, robes, harnesses, horserake, plows, shovels, forks, halters, blankets, &c &c. Terms easy; Two hundred dollars in cash the day of sale. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, and the sale will be positive.

Loss of a Bangor Vessel. Capt. Gardner and crew, of the brig E. C. Redman, of Bangor, were brought into New York, Thursday, by the brig Matilda, of Halifax. The captain states that his brig left Cienfuegos March 22d for New York. On the following day, though having made a good observation and steering a regular course, the vessel went ashore on the southwest point of the Isle of Pines. The captain attributes this mishap to the strong northeast current then running. The vessel and cargoe will be a total loss. The E. C. R. was built at Brewer in 1867, registered 267 tons, and was owned by Thurston & Crosby, and others, of Bangor.

☞ On Thursday evening a washout occurred on the Maine Central, between Waterville and Lang's Mills, obstructing the travel by the lower route for nearly two days. A large land slide occurred, by which large trees were carried down and stood perpendicularly upon the track. A large force was employed in clearing away the obstructions, but under quite discouraging circumstances, there being a recurrence of lesser slides during the day Friday. On Saturday the road was opened for traffic and the Bangor train arrived in due season.

☞ We are gratified to learn that measures have been taken to preserve the old block-house at the junction of the Sebasticook with the Kennebec river in the town of Winslow. This is the last relic of Fort Halifax which was built on an outpost in 1754. The block-house is the property of the Ticonic Water Power Company, and is leased to several patriotic citizens of Waterville and Winslow, for the purpose of having it preserved. These gentlemen will be entitled to the thanks of the whole State for preserving this ancient landmark, which without such care would have fallen to pieces in a short time.

☞ The Portland papers report an imposter in the shape of a young miss of about twelve years of age, who wanders about the streets neatly but poorly dressed, with a handkerchief at her eyes, and sobbing violently. On being questioned by the sympathetic it appears that she has lost a fifty cent scrip with which she was entrusted by her mother to do an errand, and that "cruel parient" will hide her most unmercifully for her carelessness. The soft-hearted apply a healing plaster in the form of a fresh "F. E. Spinner" and as soon as their backs are turned the young wretch gives a ghastly grin and then proceeds to repeat the water-cart business to catch new victims.

The Press of Maine.—Joseph Griffin, the historian of the press of Maine, is collecting material for an interesting supplementary volume, to be published in August or September next. This will give an opportunity to consolidate the bibliographical catalogue, making it more convenient for reference. Mr. Griffin will be glad to receive additional items of intelligence from any source, and especially desires three or four copies of all new papers.

☞ An enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in Brunswick on Fast day, afternoon and evening. Gov. Perham presided and addressed the meeting which was also addressed by Dr. Brickett, N. Dingley Jr., J. K. Osgood, F. E. Shaw, E. W. Stetson, T. H. Hubbard and others. A large number signed the pledge and a liberal sum of money was contributed to aid in carrying forward the good work.

☞ The railroad bridge across the Kennebec at Kendall's Mills, took fire from sparks from a passing engine Tuesday, and about 1100 feet of it was burned. This bridge was more than 2000 feet in length, and the loss is estimated at $100,000. The regular trains will continue to run but the transfer of passengers will cause a little delay.

☞ Kemp's Patent Electric Check Rein is just the thing that has always been wanted, and it is surprising that an invention so valuable and at the same time so simple, has not been brought out before. It is good for horses and will prove a good thing for the inventor.

☞ Mr. H. P. Robinson who has just arrived in New York from an extended trip through the territories reports nearly all the Indians in New Mexico and other points as preparing for war and thinks there will be a combined movement of several powerful tribes against the frontier settlements.

The Modoc War.

While we have never had the fullest confidence in the so called Peace Policy to effect a complete solution of the Indian question, we have never doubted that much could be done to induce our aboriginal population to change their mode of life and gradually cultivate the arts of peace, by kindness, fair dealing and a rigid adherance to treaty stipulations. At the same time we believe that Indian atrocities should be promptly and severely punished, and that the tribes to which they belong should, to a reasonable extent, be held accountable for the acts of prowling bands of marauders which have ever been the terror of the border settlements. But we fail to see any special reasons for a change of policy toward the Indians, nor can we see any sense or consistency in the call for a war of extermination, in consequence of the treachery of Captain Jack and his party of perfidious Modocs.

The Indian tribes of the West are distinct nationalities, differing more or less in habits, language and in degrees of intelligence. It is rarely the case that there is any concerted action among the different tribes in their warlike demonstrations against the white settlers, but they are generally hostile to each other, bitter feuds having existed among them from time immemorial. In dealing with these tribes, therefore, each is to be regarded as a nationality distinct and responsible only for its own acts. The Sioux can no more be held accountable for the acts of Camanches or the Arapahoes for those of the Modoc's, than can Paraguay for depredations committed by Brazil or Mexico for the hostile acts of Central America.

Some of the Western tribes can doubtless be brought into subjection by the application of the Peace Policy, but there are others which will yield only when forced at the point of the bayonet. Among the most intractable as well as the most treacherous of all the savage tribes of the West, is the Modoc, which has for twenty years been known and recognized as such. This tribe has always been unfriendly to the whites and have availed themselves of every opportunity of annoying the frontier settlers.

In 1864 a treaty was made with this tribe which was amended and ratified in 1866, and was accepted by the Indians in 1869. Capt. Jack was bitterly opposed to the treaty and to the amendments, but was finally induced to comply after it had been ratfied by the tribe, and they settled down upon the reservation assigned them. But a war with the Klamoths, a tribe which occupied a neighboring reservation on the Klamoth river, was soon inaugurated, and the Modocs were removed to another part of the reservation. Ever since that time, which was about three years ago, this turbulent tribe has been a source of annoyance to the Indian Bureau and a terror to the white inhabitants in the vicinity of the reservation. The atrocities which they have committed are only paralleled by those perpetrated upon our forefathers during the Indian wars in New England. This tribe, notwithstanding its defiant attitude toward the government, has ever been on friendly terms with certain California towns, from which it has been plentifully supplied with arms, ammunition and supplies of food. It has frequently been stated, and we have no reason to doubt its truth, that these Indians have been advised and encouraged to remain where they are, by certain white miscreants who have profited by their trade. If this can be clearly proved, the guilty parties should be held responsible in part, for the recent massacre, and made to suffer accordingly.

It is doubtless often the case that Indian wars are brought on and prolonged by the advice of unprincipled white men, or provoked by dishonest government agents; and while we are fighting the Indians, we should at the same time severely punish those who have incited them to their deeds of blood, either by withholding from them their just dues, or by encouraging them to acts of resistance to the just demands of the Government.

There seems to be but one opinion with regard to the course which ought to be pursued toward the Modocs. The Peace Commissioners in this instance have made a signal failure and Capt. Jack and his officers by their base treachery have become branded as outlaws and must be severely dealt with. The War Department is in full accord with this view, and active operations have been commenced against the stronghold in the lava beds. Several Modoc warriors are known to have been killed already, and it is confidently expected that the whole tribe will be captured.

A Naughty Man. The Press says that a despatch was received at the police station in Portland last week from the City Marshal of Lewiston, ordering the arrest of a married man of that city who had left his wife, and taking to himself a young and pretty girl, had gone to Portland. Deputy Brydges, on the receipt of the despatch, immediately started in search of the man, and found him and his inamorata enjoying the absurdities of "Humpty Dumpty" at Music Hall. The fickle one was "tall, was dark, was haughty of mien, just the thing for sweet sixteen," and "sweet sixteen" nestled at his side, looking very pretty and very happy. Mr. Brydges "allowed" he could show the man a trick surpassing anything in "Humpty Dumpty." So he arrested him. With many tears, and parting kisses the girl let him pass from her soft embrace into the stern grip of the law.

☞ Our Naples correspondent (J. E. B.) sends us the following interesting item from that town: An establishment for canning corn is about to be erected by five of the citizens to cost $3500, the town donating $500 toward the enterprise. The building company is composed of S. F. Perley, W. W. Bray, H. O. Knight, B. F. Wentworth and John Lamb. The Portland Packing Co., will lease the building for a term of years. The Municipal Officers of Naples for the ensuing year are as follows: Clerk, Robert Edes; Selectmen &c Washington Bray, Chas. H. Young and John C. Wight, Treas. W. Bray, Agent, Enoch Gammon, Superviser, P. O. Cammell.

Going Abroad for Home Productions.—A very good story is told of a lady in Portland who would have nothing but Philadelphia furniture in her house. It happened that one of the Philadelphia chairs got broken, and to avoid the trouble of sending it to Philadelphia to be repaired, she took it to a Portland manufacturer and asked him if he could repair it. "Yes, Madam," said he, "I made the chair, and I think I can repair it, and turning up the chair disclosed to the astonished eyes of the lady his own name graven upon it as the manufacturer. The best work in many articles that hail from Philadelphia, New York and Boston is done in the country.

☞ Boss Tweed honored the Preble House in Portland with his presence, last week, while on his way from Canada to New York, accompanied by his family. When approached by reporters who desired to interview him, he remarked that he didn't care a d——m for the press or public opinion. He was easily recognized by all who saw him from the inimitable caricatures of the "Boss" by Nast. He rewarded the porter who transferred his baggage from the hack to the office, with a five dollar bill.

☞ Two of the worst bands of the Apache Indians have laid down their arms and unconditionally surrendered to Gen. Crook. The peace was brought about through the complete route of the bands of the Apaches, who have defied Government for twenty years past. Over 200 of their warriors have been killed in their last campaign, in the fastnesses of the Apache country.

☞ One of the most independent, outspoken and therefore reliable dailies published in Maine is the Portland Daily *Advertiser*, of which H. W. Richardson is editor and proprietor.

Editor's Table.

The Nature and Utility of Mathematics, with the best methods of Instruction Explained and Illustrated. By Charles S. Davis Professor of mathematics in Columbia College, New York. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 8 vo. pp. 419—1873.

This work is not a series of speculations, but an analysis of that system of mathematical instruction which has been pursued at West Point for nearly half a century. The essence of the system is, that a principle should be taught before it is practiced; that general principles and general laws taught for contemplation, is far more influencing to the mind than the examination of mere isolated principles.

The present work is a modification in some important particulars, of the "Logic and Utility of Mathematics," published in 1850. It is printed on fine, heavy tinted paper, and embellished with a portrait of the author. Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.50.

St. Albans and Vicinity as a Summer Resort. By Albert Clark. We have received through A. Williams & Co., Boston, a pamphlet of 40 pages with the above title.

St. Albans is situated on a sloping upland three miles east of Lake Champlain, 65 miles south of Montreal, and 264 miles from Boston. It is the head quarters of the Vermont Central Railroad and of several other roads. This pamphlet gives a fine description of this picturesque town with the places of interest in the vicinity, including Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Plattsburg and other historic places, situated on the borders of the beautiful lake. We speak from personal knowledge, when we affirm that no more pleasant place can be found in New England, in which to spend the "heated time," than this same St. Albans.

Atlantic Monthly. The May number contains "Two Letters," by Lucretia Hale; "Child Life at the Isle of Shoals," by Celia A. Thaxter; "The Presidential Campaign of 1796," by James Parton; "A Course through the Galapagas," by E. C. Agassiz; "Scanderberg," a beautiful poem, by H. W. Longfellow, &c., &c. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

Nursery. The *Nursery* grows brighter and is more delightful with each succeeding issue. The present number has more than thirty illustrations, and is full of pleasant stories and bits of verse. It is an educator, in its way, and no child of from five to ten years of age should be without it. John L. Shorey is the publisher.

American Educational Monthly. The initial article in the April number is entitled "School Houses for the Country," and is finely illustrated. This is followed by "School Machinery," "Doves in Pekin," Geographical Notes, Educational Intelligence, &c. J. W. Schermerhan & Co., New York.

Litterell's Living Age. Three serials are now in course of publication in the *Living Age*, one by Mrs. Oliphant, one by the author of that charming story "Dorthy Fox," and one by Lord Lytton, author of "The Last Days of Pompeii," "My Novel," "The Caxtons," etc. The subscription price of this 64 page weekly magazine is $8 a year. Littell & Gay, Boston publishers.

Maine Journal of Education. We have received the April number of this useful Journal devoted to the interests of education in Maine. N. A. Luce, Esq., of Freedom is the editor for April. This Journal should have a place in every Maine family. Brown Thurston, publisher, Portland, Me.

Godey. The Lady's Book for May has a neat little engraving entitled "The Two Mothers." The spring fashions are finely delineated with all their absurdities, but the publishers are not responsible for our ridiculous fashions, as they publish but do not invent them. The reading matter is interesting as usual. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Eclectic Magazgine. The *Eclectic* for May is an exceptionally good number of that sterling periodical. It has no less than fifteen papers, scarcely one of which is not above the average; and, in addition to these, the four Editorial departments present the reader with the freshest and most important information in the literary field at home and abroad, in science and art, and in miscellaneous matters. A fine portrait of Oliver Wendall Holmes embellishes this number. E. R. Pelton, publisher, New York.

Scribner. The May number of Scribner is a capital one. "Gavarni" and "Cuba and the Cuban Revolution," are finely illustrated. A Satire on "Emotional Insanity" will be found under the head of "The Insanity of Cain." The other articles are equally interesting, while the Departments of Nature, Science, Etchings &c., are full, and will be found of great practical value. This has attained a reputation second to no magizine published in America. Scribner & Co., New York.

The San Salvador Earthquake. The steamship Honduras has arrived at Panama, and brings details of the terrible fate of the city of San Salvador, which was destroyed by an earthquake on the 4th of March:

The first shocks were felt on the 4th of March, which destroyed some houses and alarmed the inhabitants, the greater part of whom took to living in squares and open places. The shocks continued with more or less frequency and force till the 19th, when a shock came which laid the whole city in ruins. Every town and village within a radius of twenty miles have suffered more or less. Fortunately, owing to previous shocks having frightened the greater part of the population from living in their houses, the loss of life has not been so great as it otherwise would have been. Of a population of 40,000 the number reported killed and wounded varies from 50 to 500. The only buildings left standing, though damaged, are the Hotel del Parque and Government Palace.

In the midst of dust and consternation a fire broke out, but was soon got under. The government functionaries performed their duties in a creditable manner. The President sent his family to Santa Lesla, and establishing himself in the principal square in the capital, in a tent, repressed all attempts at disorder and robbery and rendered assistance wherever needed. Any one carrying away property not his own was shot. The authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the eighth time within 150 years that the city has been destroyed. The building which stood the shocks with the least injury, was one erected of timber. The impulse at present is to import lumber from California for construction of such earthquake proof houses. Aid and money have been tendered and sent from all parts of the Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. One of the seven volcanos within a radius of thirty miles of Izalco is at present in full blast, throwing down its sides a constant stream of lava visible at night along the whole coast of the Balsam region. The officers of the Reindeer report the U. S. Consulate a mass of ruins inside, though the walls are standing. Mr. Biddle with five little ones had a narrow escape.

Interesting to Savings Banks. Commissioner Douglas is waiting with some interest for the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburg, which will dispose of the question whether savings banks are liable to taxation on dividends arising prior to 1871. Should the court decide that these dividends are not liable to taxation, the Internal Revenue Bureau will have to refund a large sum already collected from different banks.

☞ Hon. E. B. Washburn has presented to Baron de Itajuba in behalf of the American Government, two cases of silver plate in recognition of the ability and impartiality with which he discharged his duties as a member of the Geneva tribunal aabitration. Itajuba acknowledged gratefully the compliment tendered him by the U. S. Government. Mr. Schenck, American Minister at London, was present.

Hospital Fair Concert. At the urgent request of the Executive Committee of the Maine General Hospital Fair, Miss Louise Cary, has consented to appear in a concert for the benefit of that charity on May 16th. This will be the last public appearance of Miss Cary in America prior to her visit to Europe, as she sails from New York on May 21st.

☞ Reports of the late snow storm in Nebraska, show it to have been the most severe ever known there. Many persons were frozen to death, and there was a fearful mortality among farm stock.

Fearful Railroad Accident. To the long list of terrible railroad accidents which have occurred during the past year, must be added another, which occured on the Stonington route, Saturday morning. The steamboat train connecting with the New York boat at Stonington, which left that place for Boston at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, met with a fearful accident when fourteen miles out, caused by the destruction of a bridge.

The scene of the accident was at Richmond Switch, a little thirty foot bridge across Pawcatuck River, forty or fifty feet above which were a grist and saw mill, the dam which had been swept away by a freshet but a short time before, as the Shore Line train bound for New York passed over the bridge safely but two hours before the arrival of the boat train.

The train was made up as follows: Engine, tender, two crate cars, second-class passenger car, baggage car and four first-class passenger cars, in the order named, the smoking-car being in the reer. The crates were loaded with bananas; the second-class car had a crew of East Boston and North End sailors, who were returning from New York, to which place they had taken a vessel a few days ago.

The first passenger car had but two occupants, the second and third were nearly filled, and there were but few in the smoking-car.

According to Mr. Jonas Halstrom and others, who were on the train; it was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour at the time of the accident. The engine and tender leaped the chasm, landing on the opposite side, the tender turned rear end up against the cab. The crate cars struck the tender and fell back into the little stream, and their freight floated down with the smaller torrent.

The second-class car went down into the gully nearly whole, and the forward end was submerged in about eight feet of water. The baggage car was splintered to atoms, coming in contact as it did with the second-class car preceding it, not a piece of baggage being saved whole.

The first passenger car was shivered into kindling wood as it telescoped into the next, filling the latter full of small bits of wood up to its centre, where stood the stove. The last two cars were comparatively uninjured, and were rolled back from the train as soon as it was discovered on fire forward.

Almost at once, before hardly any aid could be given to those wounded, the confused heap of broken cars was discovered to be in flames and according to our informers the fire which at first appeared the size of a man's body, over-ran the whole heap and spread to the partially wrecked passenger car.

As soon as possible the last two cars were uncoupled and pushed back, and attention at once given to those imprisoned in the wreck. One of the cars, the emigrant, had, in falling split open, so that people were submerged in the water, and in some cases, when not badly injured, could climb out.

Many however were so entangled in the broken wood work that they could not move and axes were at once brought, and strong arms went to work to save them from the approaching flames. In this to a great extent, they were successful.

With bleeding forms and broken limbs, the emigrants were pulled and dragged out. Some of course were so caught in the rubbish that they could not be reached, and undoubtedly perished unseen, either by drowning or from injuries received.

In the former of the two passenger cars, several were firmly wedged in, and this car became almost at once enwrapped in flames. Hard as men worked, and with the imploring faces, and piteous appeals for help before their eyes and in their ears, they did work like giants, it was impossible to stand before the fire, and they were forced to leave the car to its fate, with the sad knowledge that two men were yet in it alive. One of these Mr. Thorn is believed to be a Mr. Allen, of Providence, as he was seen dy him in the car, and is reported as missing. The other man is unknown.

The engineer, William Guile, of Providence and the Fireman, George Eldridge, of Kingston, were burned to a crisp at their posts, and their charred remains were taken from the wrecked engine. It was impossible to give the name of all the killed as their faces are so disfigured that they will have to be identified by friends. Seven bodies have been recovered.

Seven persons are known to have been killed and some twenty-five wounded.

Mr. Jacob Stern of Bangor was a passenger on the Shore Line mail train which came so near following the Stonington train in its fearful plunge. He intended taking the train which was destroyed but was detained by press of business, just long enough to miss it, and thus escaped. He was at the scene of the disaster all day and worked with the rest in rescuing passengers from the wreck. He describes the scene as fearful in the exareme. Bodies terribly mangled were removed from the shattered cars, and many badly wounded and still living were rescued from the swiftly approaching flames, while others, wounded, and some who were unharmed by the shock, were so entangled in this debris as to be unable to get out, and no one outside being able to get at them, they were burned to death, shrieking for help until the flames smothered their cries.

Safety of Ocean Travel. The New York *Times* has an article showing the comparative safety of ocean travel, which will prove interesting to those who contemplate visiting Europe to attend the Vienna Exposition. It was feared that the disaster to the Atlantic might deter many from undertaking the voyage:

The Cunard line in its nearly thirty-three years of existence has carried nearly or quite a million of passengers, and has lost none by accident. The Williams and Guion line has carried a quarter of a million passengers since 1866, and has lost only six of them,—they having been drowned by jumping overboard after a collision. The Anchor line has lost 250 lives, by the loss of three steamers, out of a total of 150,470 passengers carried, since 1865 when the line was established. The National line has carried 271,000 passengers since 1866, and has lost no lives or vessels. The Havre line, which was established in 1864, has carried 123,200 passengers, and has lost no lives or vessels. The Inman line lost 177 lives on the City of Boston, but has not suffered by any other disaster; the line began running in 1864 and has carried 787,000 passengers. The Hamburg line has had no casualties involving loss of life, and has carried safely 181,650 passengers since 1865. The North German Lloyds line has carried 482,000 passengers since 1858, and has lost none. The Baltic Lloyds line has lost none out of the 12,445 passengers carried since 1871. The White Star line has carried 61,900 passengers in two years, and has lost 546 in the terrible wreck of the Atlantic. These figures united show that of more than 3,320,000 passengers carried between Europe and New York by existing steamship lines only 979 have lost their lives by collision, shipwreck or foundering at sea—or almost exactly one in 3400. This is a proportion much larger than is the average loss of life from railway accidents, but is not so large as many have probably supposed. To put the chances in another way, these steamships have made between five and six thousand round trips, and only six accidents have happened involving loss of life.

A Beer Riot. The Germans can stand Bismarck's oppression, conscripton, loss of friends or any other ills to which German flesh is heir —except a short supply of lager beer. The most extensive riot known in Frankfort for years, was caused on Monday by an advance in the price of this great essential to German life. Dispatches say that troops were called out, and the disturbances were quelled with difficulty. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters and there was much plundering. During the conflict twelve persons were killed, and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

☞ A quarter of a million of dollars in bonds of which the bank of England was recently defrauded, were recovered last week from a trunk which was forwarded by the North Atlantic Express, from London to New York. These bonds were at once identified. Of the $300,000 of which the bank of England was defrauded all have been recovered but $30,000. The Ocean Telegraph is entitled to a large share of the credit for the recovery of this treasure and the arrest of the forgers.

Kansas Lands. We call attention to the advertisement of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, in another column. To those contemplating emigration to the far West these lands present particular inducements, being situated in the midst of an already thickly settled district, thus securing to new settlers the advantage of ready markets schools, churches, &c.

Gen. Fremont. The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an important decision in the case of E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas, vs. Memphis and El Pas. Railroad Company, the result of which releases Gen. Fremont from all obligations. He has for some years devoted himself almost exclusively to securing this result and has refused political and other employment until its consummation. In view of his success the absurd French edict against him must be as hastily vacated as it was inconsiderately rendered.

Items of Maine News.

The debt of Lubec is $9,800,59.

Between Skowhegan and Fairfield are drifts of beautiful snow ten feet deep.

Millbridge has raised $500 for a Free High School.

A railroad bridge is to be built across the St. Croix river at Calais.

At Fairfield, butter is an unknown commodity.

Lewiston got 150 Canadians by a single Grand Trunk train the other day.

Lyndon is to have two new School houses, one to cost $700 the other $3000.

Bowdoin's class of 1844 will have a reunion and dinner at the Falmouth, in July.

A butterfly was seen in Rockland on the 11th inst., rejoicing the hearts of the citizens.

Mr. LeBaron of Harrison, has a small China saucer made in 1647.

Mr. Young, City Marshal of Rockland, has resigned and B. P. Bracket elected in his place.

Rev. Wm. H. Bolster lectured in South Paris last week on Woman Suffrage.

The Journal says Belfast is in need of more tenements for rent.

Mr. John Heald of Portland, paid Dr. Pushor last week, $1000 for a Knox mare.

The ice left the Penobscot river Sunday morning.

In Buckfield, the people are divided as to the best method of repairing the highways, and much feeling exists.

Edward Gulliver of Bangor, was badly bruised by being thrown from his wagon, which collided with a coach.

The Journal says that Gen. J. A. Hall will deliver the address on Memorial day before Folsom Post G. A. R. of Auburn.

A boy ten years old in Norway the past winter hauled 46 cords of wood up hill 150 rods, with a pair of one year old steers.

The health of George Hobbs, Esq., of Wells, who has been seriously ill for several weeks has somewhat improved.

Lewis Brown has leased the well-known Hodgdon Mills and will engage largely in the manufacture of deals to be shipped.

Cyrus P. Church has been appointed postmaster at East Bradford vice Spencer Arnold, resigned.

One set of the machinery for manufacturing shoe pegs, owned by B. F. Sturtevant of Oxford, has been moved to Bethel.

H. & J. M. Fogg have purchased the four lower mills at Fairfield. The price paid was $14,000.

Canaan voted on Monday, to subscribe for 346 shares of the stock of the Wiscasset & Moosehead railroad company.

Frank, son of Capt. Mark Thurlow, of Cutler, shot away two of his fingers recently, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

A rock containing 2000 cubic yards known as Middle Rock, is to be removed from Machias harbor by the U. S. government; also the shoal at the draw-bridge.

Mr. R. C. Dunham, formerly in the office of the Democratic Advocate of Auburn, has become connected with the N. Y. Mail.

In one of the school districts of Buckfield the scholars, on account of the deep snow, have attended school the past winter on snow-shoes.

S. R. Newhall, register of deeds for Oxford County, is recovering from a severe illness. Miss Annette Hutchinson has been appointed his clerk, and is at present, acting register.

The Portland fishing vessels are rapidly fitting out for the Newfoundland banks. One fleet of six vessels have already left. The others will leave next week.

Charles Adams, a shoemaker of Phillips, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday morning. The deceased was a married man, aged about forty-eight years.

The town of Waldoboro' having refused to avail itself of the Free High School act, District No. 6 in that town, has voted to expend $600 for the purpose of sustaining such a school.

In Industry, a workman in the saw mill of Oliver Waugh & Son at Allen's mills had his hand caught in a circular saw, cutting off one finger and mangling the other badly.

D. Dudley & Co., have put into their shoe factory at Newport, a new engine, and are about to enlarge their business, having received large orders from Boston parties.

The Journal learns that a hand car loaded with liquors on the Maine Central was run into by the Pullman train Thursday night near Leeds Junction. Dangerous.

The Press states that the committee chosen in 1870 by Topsham, to investigate the financial condition of that town, report irregularities in the management of town affairs.

The Union says that a small child of Wm. Albee of Northfield, lately had one of its hands severed from the arm; the axe was in another's hands.

The Whig says that preparations have begun for constructing the new wing for the Bangor House, and the dining hall has been enlarged, so as to accommodate seventy-five more guests.

Davis R. Stockwell of Bangor, has returned from his orange grove in Florida. Mr. Stockwell says that a very large number of Northern people spent the winter in that State.

Col. Ivory Hall, an old and well known citizen of Alfred, died at that place on Tuesday last at the age of 76 years. He was a son of Dr. Aciel Hall, senior, who was one of the early pioneers of that town.

John Holmes, at Holmes' Bay, in Whiting, a few days ago had his hand and arm badly shattered by a shot from a gun, so that the arm had to be amputated. The shot was accidental.

Building in the city of Auburn is going rapidly forward. Ara Cushman is arranging the foundation for another shoe factory, while dwelling houses spring up like magic on every hand.

Henry J. Williams, who lost both legs by freezing, near Sebec Lake last winter, was presented with a handsome donation of money by the citizens of Bangor, so says the Whig.

A man named Leavett, belonging in Portland employed on board the steamer City of Richmond, while the steamer was at Winterport last Saturday, fell from the mast head breaking his arm and otherwise injuring him.

The Anson Advocate says that Hon. A. N. Wyman formerly of Skowhegan, and editor and proprietor of the Democratic Clarion, but lately of California, died in Washington on the 6th inst. of dropsy.

The Bridgton News says: "The man who sat down on the end of our keg of printer's ink, to watch the progress of the fire, and carried away a goodly quantity on his pantaloons, is to be used as inking apparatus until our new press is received.

A fire at Brighton Corner near Portland, at 11 o'clock last week, destroyed the slaughter-house owned by G. R. Davis, and occupied by Henry & Wilson. Loss $7,000; insured for $4,2000.

The following postal changes were ordered during the past week: Postmaster appointed at Maple Grove, Aroostook county, C. H. Allen; Northfield, Washington county, Geo. W. Smith; Crooked Brook, Washington county, name changed to Eaton.

Mr. James Morrow, the "Potato King," has closed his business at Belfast for the season. He has shipped during the winter 20,000 bushels, of which 15,000 bushels came over the railroad, and 5000 were bought in the streets.

The Fairfield Chronicle says about $70,000 worth of real estate, has changed hands in Fairfield village during the last thirty days. A. H. & C. E. Duren have made an addition of 34 feet to their mill, making it over 100 feet in length. They have put in a new saw, edger, and improved saw set.

The Times says that Edwin Bennett, son of Simon Bennett, formerly of Wells, was found dead in North Berwick, on Sunday last. He had been employed at Rochester, N. H., and is supposed to have started for home, as he left the cars at North Berwick. It is thought he froze to death in the storm of Saturday night.

T. S. Dodd, Esq., is serving his forty-first year as cashier of the Kenduskeag National Bank, and the Whig thinks has been in the service longer than any other cashier in the State. Edward Gould, Esq., cashier of the National Traders' Bank of Portland, has served in that capacity for forty years.

The Lewiston Journal says there was born in that city, April 2d, an infant, (child of E. A. Day,) who was born under auspicious stars. In the house in which the child was born, and at the time of its birth, were its parents, two grandmothers, two grandfathers, one great grandfather, four aunts and one uncle—all living.

The cerebo-spinal meningitis has attacked horses in Portland. Seventeen belonging to the horse railroad company were taken down Friday and it was feared several of them could not live. The horses attacked are unable to stand and the spine and kidneys appear to be the parts most seriously affected.

The Voice says Mrs. Relief Hayden, of Molunkus is eighty-five years of age; is the mother of eleven children, who are all living, aged from thirty-eight to sixty-four years. During the time from June 20th to January 1st, last year, she spun one hundred and sixty skeins of yarn, double and twisted ninety-three skeins, knit thirty-nine pairs of stockings, and twenty pairs of mittens, set together the patchwork of three quilts entire, and set together the squares of six quilts after the squares were set, besides working about the house every day.

Items of General News.

Baron Liebig, died Friday in Munich, aged 70.

Congressman Krebs of Illinois, returns his back pay.

The steamer West Wind sunk at Memphis Saturday with 800 bales of cotton.

Dr. Cassimore Correl has been elected President of Polivia, South America.

The epizootic has nearly subsided in Arizona, and all the stages are running again.

A Salt Lake paper calls one of the church dignitaries an "old ecclesiastical pelican."

A heavy snow storm prevailed at Chicago, Monday evening.

Mrs. Mary Ann Collins was found dead in the gutter at Chicopee Friday morning. Rum did it.

Hon. John Chapman, several years editor of the Salem Gazette, died in that city Saturday.

The Prince Edwards Island Government having been defeated in the recent elections, has resigned.

Twenty bushels of acorns were planted along the maine line of the Pacific Railroad in Minnesota last year.

White and red leather stair rods are the latest, novelty and are now used at all aristocratic dwellings in London.

Homar Law of New York, and John McMahone of Rutland, Vt., have arranged a wrestling match for $3000.

Charles S. Merrill of Boston, died Saturday on the train between Petersburg and Richmond, while en route home from Florida.

The house of Thomas King at Jamestown, R. I., was burnt Tuesday night. Loss $2000 and no insurance.

The largest diamond in the world, weighing 288¼ carats, has arrived at Cape Town, and will be shown at the Vienna Exposition.

Thomas A. Martin, a colored man, shot himself through the head, probably with fatal effect, at Springfield on Friday.

D. M. Knowlton, who mysteriously disappeared from Manchester, N. H., last September, has been heard from at Key West.

A Raleigh despatch states that S. Mordecal and Thos. Griffin are sentenced to be hung May 30, for burglary and attempt to kill.

Col. Emory at New Orleans, reports great difficulty in getting a steamer to take troops to Grant parish, where the massacre occurred.

Prince Allrecht, nephew of Emperor William, was married Saturday to the Princess Mary of Saxe Allenburg.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams delivered an eulogy on ex-Gov. Seward before the New York Legislature, Friday, Gov. Dix presided.

St. Louis merchants and bankers are taking measures to secure a large meeting in that city next month in the interest of the South and West.

The Swampscott fishermen have taken during the quarter ending April 1, 1873, 775,000 pounds of fish, which at three cents per pound—the price obtained—would amount to $23,250.

The latest whopper is told by the World to the effect that bull frogs attain such size in California that the hams are smoked for winter consumption.

The trip to Norfolk by James Brooks has afforded him no apparent relief. He has returned to Washington and his disease seems to baffle all medical skill.

Lieut. Dennison of the United States steamer Saranac, who committed suicide at San Francisco Saturday, was a son of ex-Postmaster General Dennison of Ohio.

J. D. Brown, a postal clerk, has been arrested at Wimona Junction, Wisconsin, charged with burning mail matter to save the labor of distribution.

The General in command of the German army of occupation gave a dinner, Wednesday in Paris, in honor of the birthday of President Thiers.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons on Tuesday refused the petition for the commutation of the sentence of Lusignani, the wife murderer and he will be hanged May 1.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment held a reunion at Stoneham, Mass., Saturday, it being the anniversary of the march through Baltimore in 1861.

Notice is given that the postal cards will be issued on the 1st of May, after which they will be on sale at all the leading post offices.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the Pennsylvania Legislature pass a bill excluding "miners" from visiting variety theatres unless accompanied by their parents or guardians.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted the sentence of death of Samuel Gaillard to imprisonment for five years. He was to be hung Friday.

The officers of the New York Central Railroad have returned the locomotives they replevined from the Internal Revenue Collector. They don't like the criminal prosecution threatened.

A San Francisco despatch says: "The epizootic is fast coming this way. About half of the horses in the upper end of Shasta valley are down with the disease."

A man named C. Flinn was shot dead in the jail yard at Sacramento by Sheriff Cross, on Friday, while engaged in an attempt to liberate the murderer, Charles Mortimer, who is supposed to be his brother.

Collector McDonald of Halifax has rendered his decision in the case of the officers of the Atlantic which is that Capt. Williams certificate be revoked for two years, and John Brown fourth officer be suspended for three months.

A man named Ellis Raymond was found dead in the woods in East Middleboro' last Week, a tree which he was cutting down having fallen upon him. He was about 71 years of age.

"Dr. David R. Brown of Boston was arrested in New York, Friday, on the charge of producing an abortion on Mary O'Rien last November. He was sent to Boston, and was about to go to Europe when arrested.

At Beardstown, Ill., Friday, the trial of Differbacher, the circuit clerk of Case county, for the murder of W. E. Millstead, at Virginia, Ill., in September last, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

It is thought that the death of Rev. Patrick Shehan, who died at Hinsdale recently, was caused by the arsenic in the wall paper of the room he occupied.

Gov. Osborn of Kansas telegraphs from Topeka that no trouble is anticipated from the Indians on the border of that State. Gen. Pope's troops are scouting on the southeastern border, but find nothing indicating trouble.

There is some excitement in Jersey City over the reported expulsion of a Catholic boy from one of the public schools for refusing to join in singing a hymn. The board of education are investigating the charge.

A Cleveland Ohio letter asserts that the English holders of the Atlantic and Great Western road are still planning to fasten it on the Erie corporation, and thus make up a portion of their $8,000,000 losses.

A negro won the Newmarket, England biennial stakes yesterday. The race was for yearlings of 1871, and interesting as probably pointing out the winner of the succeeding Derby.

"Emotional insanity" has been worn threadbare as an excuse for murder, but luckily the Candia, N. H., tragedy furnishes an availalable substitute. Hereafter murderers will plead "habitual somnambulism."

A Pittsfield Teuton, disgusted with the disrespect of Good Friday by the Yankees, exclaimed "Mein Gotts! Mein Gotts! What a country! What a peples! Only two holy days, and one is Fourth of July and the other April Fools!"

Jamestown, Va., the first settlement in Virginia, forever associated in the mind with our first geography. Pocahontas and John Smith, has, after 266 years of existence, been granted a Post Office. Since the war it has grown, for the first time since its early history.

A friar was lately arrested in Rome for passing counterfeit money. Several lithograph stones that he had with him were identified as those used in the manufacture of counterfeit twenty-five franc notes since 1869. His assertion that he had found the stones was not believed implicitly when immoral pictures and other evidences of lewd tastes were discovered in his room.

The other day a newspaper reporter questioned Mr. Joseph Medill if he would run again for Mayor of Chicago. The Mayor replied: "There isn't political, or social, or pecuniary inducements enough in Chicago to hire me, not if the unanimous vote of every soul in the city were added. I have had enough."

The Vienna Exhibition will cost $8,5000,000. To make it pay it will be necessary for 20,000,000 of visitors to patronize the exhibition. This large number is confidently expected by the Director-General who is said to be enthusiastic over the prospect of success.

An honest man has been found in New York city. Alderman Ottendorfer refuses to receive his salary, both as a member of the Board of Supervisors and as Alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive. A sense of loneliness must at times almost overwhelm Mr. Ottendorfer.

The walls of Quebec which have been an object of great interest to tourists, are to be demolished, at least the city authorities have so determined. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by many citizens, some of whom have gone so far as to pronounce the action of the city fathers open to a charge of jobbery.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

At market for the current week—Cattle 3580; Sheep and Lambs 7232; Swine 15,860; number of Western Cattle 3423. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 150; Eastern Cattle, 16.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. live weight. Extra quality $7 50a7 75; first quality $7 00a7 25; second quality $6 50a6 75; third quality $4 50a5 50; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 50a4 25.

By the pound, dressed weight, from 5a11c per lb.

Brighton Hides— 9½c per lb. Brighton Tallow 6a 6½c per lb.

Country Hides—9c per lb. Country Tallow 5a5½c per lb.

Calf Skins—18a20c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 75a2 50; There were more Cattle in market this week than last. The quality was not so good; prices upon all grades remain unchanged. The trade has been active, there being many buyers in market from the country, and quite a lot of cattle were bought for the Maine markets. There were a few Cattle brought in from Maine—all workers. Some of the best lots of Cattle were taken at a commission, and a few very extra Cattle sold as high as 7½a8c per lb.

Working Oxen—Trade for Working Oxen has been improving for several weeks past, and there has been a fair supply in market. We quote sales of 1 pr. 7 ft 8 in, $235; 1 pr, 6 ft 8 in, $190; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in, $165; 1 pr 7 ft, $180.

Milch Cows—Most of the Cows offered in market for sale are of a common grade. Many that are in a fair condition are bought up to slaughter. We quote extra $50a90; ordinary $25a50 per head.

Store Cattle—With the exception of Store Cows and Working Oxen, there are but few offered in market at this season of the year.

Sheep and Lambs—There were more from the West this week than there were one week ago. Prices still continue high, Western Sheep and Lambs costing from 8a8½c per lb; Fat Hogs 15,000 at market; prices 6¼a6½c per lb.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

The Wool market remains without improvement and the sales have been to some extent at low prices both fleece and pulled having further declined. The transactions include 400,000 lbs Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio fleeces at 47a56c, average lots of Ohio ranging from 50a52½c, and good Michigan from 48a50c; 20,000 lbs. Western and New York from 40a48c; 175,000 lbs super and X pulled at 36a60c, including considerable good Eastern super at 50c per lb; 3000 lbs de laine and combing at 62½; 6000 lbs low scoured at 60c; 60,000 lbs Mestiza scoured at 78c; 25,000 lbs unwashed Western at 30a36; 25,000 lbs fall California at 28a25c; 15,000 lbs spring do at 25a35c; 2000 lbs combing pulled at 57½c; 10,000 lbs Entre Rios at 34c; 30,000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 52a60c; 15,000 lbs Cape at 31a31c; 300,000 lbs do on private terms; 96,000 lbs Port Phillip and New Zealand at 51a53c; 4000 lbs Creola pulled at 25a32c; and 4000 lbs carpet on private terms. In Sheep skins, sales of 150,000 lbs Mestiza in bond for Canada, at 16c, currency; and 48,000 lbs Cape of Good Hope on private terms.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, April 23.

Flour and Grain.—The demand for Flour continues quite limited and the market dull; we quote: Western superfine at $5 50a6 00; common extras at $6 75a7 25; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at $7 00a 9 00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $8 50a $10 00; Illinois at $8 50a10½; and St. Louis at $9a12 per bbl., including choice family brands. Southern Flour is quiet at $7 00a$12 00 per barrel for common extras and choice family. Corn is firm with a stock reduced to a low point; the sales have been at 71a72½c for Southern and yellow, and 68a70c per bu. for Western mixed. Oats are dull and have been selling at 48a57c per bush for brown and white. Rye $95a1 00 per bush. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $23 00a24 00 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is firm and we quote at $14a14 50 for prime; $17 00a17 50 for mess; and $18 00a20 per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $12a14 for mess and extra mess, and $15 50a$17 per bbl for family. Lard 9 a9½c per lb for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 12a14c per lb. Butter sells at 20a45c per lb; and Cheese from 11a17c per lb for common and prime.

Produce—White Beans are quite firm and continue in steady demand, with sales of medium at $2 50a $2 75; and extra pea and yellow eyes at $3 25a$3 50 per bushels. Eggs have been arriving more freely and have been sold at 18a20c per dozen for Western and Eastern. There is a firmer feeling for Potatoes, with a light stock, and sales of Jackson Whites at 85a90c, and Early Rose at 95a$1 00 per bush. Onions are scarce and firm, and have been sold in small lots at $10 50 per bbl. The market is firm for Chickens and Turkeys, and sales are readily made at full prices.

Hay—Choice Hay continues scarce and firm, but for other qualities the market is dull. The sales have ranged from $25a$28 per ton as to quality.

Hops—The sales have been in small lots at 40a47c per lb, as to quality.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Cotton.—Sales 955 bales—middling uplands $19½.

Flour—Sales 10,200 bbls—State $5 70a8 25; Round Hoop Ohio, $7 00a10 50; Western, $5 70a10½; Southern $5 80a12 50.

Wheat—Sales, 31,000 bushels—No. 2 spring 1 56a1 65; new 2 do $1 85; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1 70a1 90.

Corn—Sales 91,000 bushels—steamer, 64a65½c; sail, 65½a65¾.

Oats—Sales 36,000 bush. — Western 50a54; New, 50a53c.

Pork—17 37½; Prime 16 85a19 25.

Lard—8¾a9½; kettle, 9a9½; steam, 9a9½.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 7a8½; Muscovado, 8a8¼.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Money still stringent with all loans of the day on call at ¼ and ½ per cent. per day, mostly 3-16 and ¼.

Gold ranged from 118½ to 117½.

Governments heavy and slower.

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 119½; 5.20s, 1862, 117½; 1864, 117½; 1865, 119½; 1865 (new) 116½; 1867, 118½; 1868, 116½; 10-40's (coupons), 112½; New 5's, 114½.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Apples—Sound winter fruit, $2. Cooking apples, 40a50 cts. per bush.

Butter—Has been brought into market in small lots quite plentifully, during the week, parties asking the tall price of 50c per lb. The market price ranges at 38a40c, however, for a good article.

Beans—$2 75a3 00 for Pea and Yellow eyes, if clean and in good order.

Cranberries—Good quality from native vines, $3.50 per bushel.

Cheese—Choice Livermore and Factory made 17a 19c; common country 15a16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00a13 50.

Grain—Corn in lots 88c; retail 90c; barley 65a70c; oats 60c; rye $1 00.

Hay—A few lots in market last week, and selling quick at $18; asking price $20.

Hides and Skins—Hides 9c; calf skins 50a75c; sheep skins, nominal and we withdraw our quotations.

Lime—$1 55 per cask.

Meal—Corn 93c per bush; rye, $1,10 per bu.

Produce—All kinds of produce more plenty than last week; potatoes 60c; eggs 20c; lard 14c.

Shorts—1½a2c per lb. for 100 lbs—larger quantities at a less price.

Seeds.—Northern Herdsgrass, $4.75; Western Herdsgrass, $4.50; Northern New York clover, 12½c; Michigan clover, 12c; Pea-vine clover, 17c; Alsike clover, 35c; Orchard grass, $2.75; Red Top, $1.25

Provisions—Beef by the side 8a10c; round hog, 7a 8c; clear salt pork, $18a20 per bbl; fowl 18a20c; mutton 8a10c; veal by the carcass, 8a10c; hams 14a15c; chickens, 18a22c; Turkeys, 18a21.

Wood—Dry hard wood $9 00; green $7 00; mill wood delivered in the city $4 00

Wool—Medium and fine 50c;

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Apples — Eating are selling at $2 00 a 2 75, and Cooking at $1 50 per bbl, and good winter, $3 00, Dried apples are dull at 6a8c for Western and 7a 8½c for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—We quote hand-picked pea beans at $3 40a 3 75; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 50.

Butter—Prime Vermont and New York is selling at 35a45 cents for tubs. Store is selling from 15a18c.

Cheese—Factory is selling at 17 to 18. Vermont and New York Dairy is worth 15a16.

Fish—We quote Large shore, $5 75a6 00; large bank, $5 25a5 50; small, $3 75a4 00; pollock $2 75a3 75; hake, $1 a1 25 per quint; herring, $4 00a5 00 per barrel; scaled, per box, 18a23; mackerel, per bbl; Bay, No. 3 to No. 1, $9 50to20 50; Shore No. 1 and 2, $13to$20.

Flour — We quote Superfine, $6 00 a 6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 00 a 8 75; Michigan Winter X and XX, $9 00a10 25; Illinois X and XX $7 25a12 00; St. Louis X and XX, $8 75a12 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 74a75c, and yellow at 77c. Oats are worth 55a60c, fine feed at $30a32 per ton, and shorts at $28a30.

Hay—Loose, $15a$20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $16 to $18. Baled straw is selling at $12a13 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 9¼a9½c per lb; per keg 9½a9¾c.

Lime—The market is firm at $1 45 pr cask for Rockland. Cement, $2 35a2 40.

Plaster—Soft per ton, $3 50; hard, $3 00; Ground in bbls, $8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75a3 00.

Produce — We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10 a 12; mutton 10 a 12c; Chickens in lots, 18a23c; Turkeys, 18a23c; Eggs, 21a23c; Potatoes 75a85 per bush; Onions, $11 00a12 00 per bbl.

Provisions — We quote as follows:— Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00 a 12 00; Extra Mess, 12 50 a14 50; Plate $15 50; Extra Plate, $17 00; Pork backs, $26 00a00 00; clear, 19 00a00 00; mess, 15a16; Hams, 12c.

Salt — We quote Turks Island per hogshead $2 25a2 75; Liverpool, duty paid, $2 57a3 25; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Beans—The best quality Yellow Eyes are worth 3 00 per bush. Hand picked Pea beans $3 00a3 37½ per bush.

Butter—Fair to good lump is worth 28a30; Solid, 20a30. Extra, 40a45c.

Eggs—Selling at 19 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of loose sell at $12 to $15 00 per ton. Pressed, $13a16

Grain—Oats are now worth 55a58c cents per bush. Corn, 82a86c. Rye is worth $1 00 to 1 10 per bush.

Potatoes—are selling at 60a65c per bush.

Provisions—Round hogs, 9a9½c; fresh beef, by the quarter, is worth 8 to 11 per lb. Lamb 7a10c.

Wool, &c.—The best quality of wool dull at 40 to 45 cts per lb, and wool skins, nominal; hides are worth from 8½ to 9c per lb, and real skins 8a8½ lb.

SENATOR BAYARD EXPLAINS. Senator Bayard of Delaware has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury returning the amount of his back salary to the department. Mr. Bayard says he voted for increase of salary to prevent the defeat of the executive legislative and judiciary appropriation bill to which the salary outrage was appended by Gen. Butler to avoid the expense of an extra session which would have been imperatively necessary in consequence of the failure. The cost of such a session would exceed the expense of the back pay and would be generally prejudicial to the interests of the country. Mr. Bayard says that he opposed the measure in the conference committee of which he was a member but joined in its report for the reason above stated. Gen. Garfield also opposed the section; so if any other member of the committee had been opposed to it, it would have been lost in conference.

☞The Washington *Chronicle* summarily extinguishes a department clerk who complained that Congressmen increased their own pay and not that of the department employes, by reminding him that "if any clerk or other employe of Government regards his compensation as too small, he has only to tender his resignation." Let's see how the rule would work the other way. If any member of Congress regards his compensation as too small, he has only to tender his resignation. How would that do? There would be no lack of aspirants for the vacancy.

JAMES BROOKS. A Washington special says that James Brooks has returned from a fortnight's visit to Florida in a more enfeebled condition than when he left. The eminent physicians who have consulted over his case are unable to agree as to the cause of his debility.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

A rumor from Alexandria, Egypt, says that Sir Samuel Baker and wife were murdered in the interior of Africa by the natives. They were with the expedition up the Nile.

Several thunder storms occurred recently in Wales. The crops are uninjured; several persons were struck by lightning and killed. The weather throughout England is fair and and favorable to the crops.

The bullion drawn from the Bank of England Saturday for shipment to New York will be taken out by the steamship Scotia from Liverpool.

France.

President Thiers gave a reception on Saturday night at the Palace Elysees. Mr. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, was present and was introduced to the President by Minister Washburne.

M. Liebman has retired from the contest for the vacant seat in the Assembly in favor of Baron Stoffel. M. De Remusat's prospects are considered excellent.

It is probable that the reduction in Atlantic Cable tarriffs, which it was announced some time ago would go into effect the 1st of May, will not take place, but that an advance in the rates will be made instead.

The French Atlantic cable is broken. Electricians locate the break at a distance of 230 miles from Brest.

Spain.

The volunteers in Malaga mutinied, and refused to obey any orders from their officers. Great excitement prevailed in the city. The leaders in the rebellious demonstration were finally arrested and imprisoned, when order was restored.

The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails.

The Library and Cabinets of Physics and Chemistry belonging to the seminary of Gerona were pillaged by the mob last week.

Several persons known to have served recently in the Carlist's ranks, have been arrested at Barcelona.

Germany.

Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador at Paris, will be transferred to London, and General Mantenfiel, now Commander of the German Army of Occupation in France, will be appointed his successor when the evacuation of the French territory by the German troops is completed.

Austria.

The papers, contrary to custom, give prominence to reports of the prevalence of cholera, and show that four deaths have occurred in Vienna. Cholera has been raging in Corinthia all winter. Out of 1000 cases 464 were fatal. It is supposed that the purpose of this publication is spitefulness against the directors of the exhibition, but the facts are as reported.

Italy.

The Pope rose at half-past seven Sunday morning and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation bringing "Peter's pence."

Servia.

The Mohammedan fanatics in Bosnia plotted a general massacre of the Christians Saturday, during the observance of the Orthodox Easter. The authorities were informed in time, of the plot, and extensive military precautions were taken, which prevented its being carried out.

Advices from Bosnia Sera, the capital, report that no outbreak occurred and all was quiet throughout the province.

Sandwich Islands.

Barque Kate, with Honolulu dates of April 2, has arrived. The question of reciprocity was agitated in all circles. The press suggests that the United States agree to a treaty never to encroach upon the independence of the kingdom.

Cuba.

The new Captain General of Cuba, Pieltain, arrived last week, and was received with the usual formal ceremonies upon landing. An immense concourse of citizens witnessed the disembarkation. Not a cheer was offered, not even for Spain, when the new Captain General passed by the crowd, owing to rumors widely circulated that the Republicans intended to make a demonstration. The Republicans, however, firmly denied any intention of doing anything of the kind. Nothing is known of Captain Pielain's programme. The first measure will probably be the ordering of elections for deputies to Cortes. At the reception given the new Captain General, he said he would soon be able to finish the rebellion with the aid of loyalists.

THE CONFLICT OF THE RACES. *A Fearful Holocaust—Hundreds of Negroes Roasted Alive!* A fearful and sanguinary riot occurred in Grant Parish Louisiana, on Sunday the 13th inst. The disturbance grew out of the increasing animosity which existed between the negroes of Grant Parish, and the whites of Rapides Parish, each color predominating in their respective localities. All day Sunday the two factions quarreled at the court house in the village or town of Colfax, and the riot culminated in the court house being set on fire by the whites, and burned to the ground, together with from 200 to 300 negroes, who were unable to escape from the burning building. The unfortunate colored men were literally roasted alive, in sight of their enemies. Of all the whites who engaged in the fight, only two or three were killed or wounded, owing to the fact that very few negroes were in possession of arms or weapons. The details of this sanguinary riot are quite shocking, and the news has created intense excitement throughout New Orleans. It is understood that the United States authorities intend making a thorough investigation into the affair, for the purpose of securing the punishment of the guilty parties, whoever they may be. The war between the races, continually carried on in this district and State, has seldom presented such a horrifying instance, as this burning of a court house filled with human beings. It is scarcely credible, but the news is unfortunately too true for the reputation of civilized people.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Decklyre who was sent to investigate the matter, has returned to New Orleans, and reports that the whites in Grant Parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards, recruits from other parishes to the number of 300 came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made and the negroes were driven into the court house. The court house was fired and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building after resistance had ceased. The attorney-general of the United States has directed the Federal officers at New Orleans to institute a rigid inquiry into the causes which led to the riots, and report the case to the proper officer. There ought to be the severest punishment dealt out to those worse than savages who are guilty of so terrible a massacre, for which there can be no justification.

WHERE THE MODOCS LEARNED TREACHERY. A writer in the New York *Times*, who was with Gen. Crook in the Modoc region a few years ago, says:

"I have no sympathy for Capt. Jack and his associate murderers, and the fiat for their extermination has my support; but it is none the less true the savage could very properly say to that white man, in this case, with threefold more truthfulness than Shylock:

'The villiany you teach me,
I will profit by.'

For the very commencement of this Modoc war was a deed of treachery, as black as that which decoyed to his death the brave and noble soldier and the excellent minister of peace who fell by his side. Cover it as we may, it is none the less true that some years ago, a Captain Wright of the United States army, did invite a party of Modocs to a feast and then treacherously murdered them, when they were as powerless to defend themselves as were the peace commissioners in the lava beds."

☞A letter to the Champion from Belleville, 150 miles west of Leavenworth, Ks., gives an account of a terrible prairie fire in that vicinity which destroyed many houses, stables, cattle, grain, &c. The same letter records a dreadful accident on Monday night week, during a fearful storm which passed over that country. The house of Mr. Crane, near Belleville, was burned Saturday, and his family, consisting of wife and four children took shelter in the residence of Mr. Bennett. On Monday night the storm took the roof off of Mr. Bennett's house, a stone building, and blew in the gable which fell into the cellar where the inmates had taken refuge. Mrs. Bennett was severely injured. In the morning Bennett went to procure assistance. When he returned he found that the floor had fallen in, and his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Crane and two of her children, were crushed to death. A boy and girl of Crane's were still alive, and were carried to a neighboring house, but the boy died shortly after reaching there.

☞The captain and officers of the Atlantic having discredited the statements of Quartermaster Thomas, who said he cautioned the second officer against danger, and that he afterwards assisted in saving passengers, twenty-five seamen, stewards, and engineers have signed a paper testifying that Thomas saved their lives. There are many people in Halifax who warmly espouse Thomas's cause, and say that the captain sent him off to England, by the first steamer to get clear of him, lest he should make unpleasant revelations.

BURNING OF THE CHICOPEE MILLS. The origin of the Chicopee Mills fire is explained by Henry Stamp, who was at work in the wheelpit when it caught. The lamp which he was using contained sperm oil, and was accidentally overturned, thus igniting the grease which had accumulated on the belt. He immediately started the wheel, supposing that the belt would pass through the water in the pit, and thus extinguish the flames, but instead, it went up in the other direction through the tower, thus carrying the flames into the rooms above, which accounts for the fire bursting from every floor of the building at nearly the same instant. After careful investigation, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company place their loss by the burning of their mills at $300,000 above the insurance, or obout $913,000 in all.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. A daring attempt was made on Friday, to rescue the murderer, Chas. Mortimer, from the jail at Sacramento, by C. Flinn, who is supposed to be Mortimer's brother. Flinn climbed the wall into the yard and rang a bell. Deputy Sheriff Cross went into the yard, pistol in hand, and looking around he saw a man behind him with a pistol drawn. Cross wheeled and fired, the ball hitting Flinn in the breast. Flinn reeled and Cross fired again, hitting him in the mouth. Flinn staggered to Mortimer's cell door, raised his hand to the wicket and fell dead. He was armed with two revolvers and a dagger.

☞A private letter received in Washington says that the movement of the Mormons toward Arizona is in fact preliminary to an exodus of Brigham Young and his followers from the United States. Their ultimate destination is believed to be Sonora.

Special Notices.

Avert the Danger.

The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, billiousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, &c., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say, that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and succesful manner of treating this odius disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists. 676

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castoria Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES And TAN, use PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is Reliable and Harmless. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot 49 Bond St., New York. 8m17

FOR PIMPLES ON THE FACE, Blackheads and Fleshworms, use PERRY'S Improved Comedome and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond St., N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. 8m17

THERE is not a more potent agent for removing or counteracting Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, Vertigo, Lowness of Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, and for renewing, invigorating to a healthy state the shattered nerves or enfeebled frame, than Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters. Apothecaries have them.

A VOICE FROM THE CEMETERY. One-fifth of the graves in every cemetery are the last names of the victims of Consumption, and yet there is no disease which terminates in consumption that may not be cured with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*. Is not this a fact worth remembering? Crittenton's 7 6th Avenue. Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Use the Eureka Button Hole twist and Eureka Machine twist. They are the best.

IN the distressing complaints peculiar to females, we have a PANACEA in Duponco's Pills.

Diamond Spectacles are the best in the world. For sale in Augusta by E. ROWSE, only. Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark ◆ 8w21

Married.

In Casco, March 25ult., by Rev. John Pinkham, Nathaniel H. Lawrence to Hannah Knight, both of Naples.

In China, 16th inst, by Rev B C Wentworth, Gideon W Preble to Emma J Larabee, both of Winslow; 20 inst, by same, William Warren to Augusta J Dinsmore, both of Winslow.

In Washington, 3rd inst, by Rev W W Davis, David F Gowen of Washington, to Mary E Williams, of Windsor; 9 inst by same, Joseph Gowen and Mina P Walker, both of Washington.

In Bangor, 10 inst, Edward Sawyer to Annie M French, both of Bangor.

In Ellsworth, 13th inst, Francis M Pratt of Bangor, to Miss Clara E Saunders, of Ellsworth.

In Boothbay, 29th ult, Capt Sanford Greenleaf to Susan E McKown, both of Boothbay.

In Windham, 14th ult, Alvin Moses of Standish, to Alice Manchester, of Windham.

In Appleton, 2d inst, Joseph W Littlefield to Sarah A Collamore, both of Appleton.

Died.

In this city, 15th inst, Amos B Mosher, aged 44 yrs. 9months.

In this city, 18th inst, C C Grant, Jr, of Skowhegan, aged 35 years.

In West Gardiner, 20th inst, Sophia Carlton, aged 56 years.

In South Fayette, Mrs Lucretia, wife of John Richardson, aged 36 years.

In Rome, 4th inst, George H Robinson, aged 21 years, 7 months.

In Portland, 15th inst, Betsey M Ryan, aged 66 yrs.

In Bangor, 15th inst, Helen A Hodgkins, aged 26 years; 15th, James McDole, aged 41 years; 18th, inst, Charles W Godfrey, son of the widow J C Taylor, aged 25 years.

In Brunswick, 14th inst, Rufus J Smith, aged 22 years, 5 months.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaning with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder-blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a billious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pils are required.

Those medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover St., Boston, and John F. Henry, 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agents.

For sale by Druggists generally. 1t39

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Foxcroft village, Piscataquis County. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation; cuts from thirty to forty tons of first quality hay, all by mowing machine. Buildings new, house large and suitable for two families. L 19x50 feet, barn 36x68, with cellar whole length—all the buildings are clapboarded and painted. Within 15 minutes walk of Depot, Court House, Academy, Churches and Factories of Foxcroft and Dover villages.

Owing to the recent death of my son S. R. Jackson, said farm will be sold at a great bargain. Price, $5,000. Terms easy. Also a lot of farming tools and carriages, including a nice two-horse wagon, new. Also two valuable horses. The buildings are situated on a swell of land overlooking the two villages, rendering it one of the most pleasant situations in the country.

Address, on the premises, A. JACKSON.
Foxcroft, April 8, 1873. 2t21.

WANTED!

THE undersigned, having purchased the Carding and Fulling Mill at Moor's Mills, Corinna, are in want of a suitable person who is well versed in Carding, Fulling, Coloring and Cloth-dressing, in their various parts, to carry on the same. Will hire or rent upon shares or otherwise, to suit parties.

BURRILL & IRELAND.
Corinna, April 16, 1873. 3w21

$72.00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. 1y21

THE
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R. CO.,
OF
KANSAS,

Having now received their Patents in full from the Government, place in market nearly

400,000
Acres of Magnificent Lands!

granted in aid of their Road by the United States, a large portion of which has been

Reserved from Public Sale Since 1854.

These lands are already traversed by two railroads and the even sections having been settled for many years, numerous villages and railroad stations afford a ready market for farm products, and the advantages of churches, schools and stores. The Company offers its lands at moderate figures, on long time, and at low rate of interest.

Salubrious Climate, Pure Water and Fertile Soil

render these lands the most desirable of any now offering in America.

Two trains daily leave Leavenworth, Lawrence and Kansas City, for all points on the

L. L. & G. R. R. LINE.

Land exploring tickets are placed on sale, and to parties purchasing lands the cost of some will be refunded. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN W. SCOTT, Land Com., Chanute, Kan., or
L. L. & G. R. R. CO., Lawrence, Man.
16t21

The following
STALLIONS
Will Stand for Service
At J. D'ARTHENAY'S Stables,
AUGUSTA MAINE.

Young Fearnaught!

Sire, FEARNAUGHT. Dam, DUCHESS. Golden Chestnut. This renowned Colt will stand for a limited number of select mares at

$100 TO WARRANT.

For the encouragement of breeders to feed and care in a special manner for their Colts, J. D'Arthenay will give the following Premiums at each State Fair, to be known as the Young Fearnaught Premiums: **$100 to the Best Yearling Colt, $50 to the 2d best Yearling Colt, and $25 to the 3d best Yearling Colt. All to be sired by Young Fearnaught. Judges to be appointed by the Managers of the State Fair.**

BADGER,

Sire, G. M. Robinson's McClellan. Dam, the well-known Badger Mare. Very Stylish Bronze Chestnut.

This Stallion is bred into the Drew Stock on both sides, and in pattern, gait and color, no better representative of that stock can be desired.

$30 Warrant, $20 Season, $10 Single Service.

Season and Single Service must be paid at time of first service.

ROB ROY,

Sire, LIVE OAK. Dam, UNKNOWN. Very rich mahogany bay, and a square, handsome trotter of most excellent disposition.

$25 Warrant, $15 Season, $7 Single Service. Season and Single Service must be paid at time of first service.

☞All mares at Owner's risk. 3m21

New Jersey Stallion,
TOM PATCHEN!

Full brother in blood to "Lucy" that trots neck and neck with Goldsmith Maid in 2:17¼, will make the season at 78 Clark Street.

Tom Patchen is 15¼ hands; was sired by that champion of the turf, Geo. M. Patchen, that trotted a mile to wagon in 2:17; that Hiram Woodruff pronounces the best stallion ever known; dam, thorough bred; by May Day; by Sir Henry; by Sir Archy, that Frank Forrester pronounces the best thorough bred stallion that ever stood on American soil; he by imported Diomed, the best sire ever imported into America. (Forrester.)

Tom Patchen is the finest bred stallion in Maine, and no horse in America out styles him trotting, or pulls a wagon so strong and bold; he has blood from seven different imp. horses, with five crosses from imp. (Messenger;) no horse shows larger or better colts.

Tom Patchen is from a family of trotters, such as Geo M. Patchen, Lucy and American Girl, that have beat 2:20.

Terms - - - $100 for the Season.

REFERENCES:

Tom Patchen is the best blooded, boldest and gamest trotting stallion I have ever seen. I timed him a mile in 2:23.
SAMUEL LANGMAID, Boston.

I think Tom Patchen the best stock horse in New England, I timed him a mile to wagon in 2:26.
P. MOLEY, Brighton.

Tom Patchen is the boldest and stoutest stallion I ever knew. I drove him over Mystic Park in 2:21½, and half mile to wagon in 1:11.
M. CARROLL, Boston.

I have seen Tom Patchen turn River Side Park to wagon in 1:12.
R. E. MERROW, Cambridge Mass.

Tom Patchen is the best blooded trotting stallion in the country and shows some of the finest stock.
B. F. RICKER, Brighton, Mass.

We think Tom Patchen one of the very best stock horses in New England.
GEO. M. ROBINSON, Augusta.
GIDEON WELLS, Clinton, Me.

For particulars address G. FOWLER,
6w21 74 Clark Street, Portland, Me.

Emperor William.

Will be kept for the improvement of stock the ensuing season at C. H. Skinner's stable, in St. Albans village. Number of mares limited to forty. Service season to close July 1. Single service, $20; to insure a foal, $30. Cash or satisfactory note required at time of service. Emperor William was sired by Hon. T. S. Lang's Gen. Knox; dam, the thoroughbred mare Lady Hollis, brought from Lowell, Mass., where she was owned by Mr. Mitchell. She was a successful trotter and was also capable of pacing very fast, having a record of 2 22. Emperor William is six years old in May, of a rich bay color, with black points; stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1050 lbs. Has had but little training, (being sick last season) but bi is fair to be very fast. He is the sire of a colt now owned by J. M. Littlefield, of Abbott, which is said by good judges to be the best colt of his age in Maine, Mr. Littlefield having been offered and refused $450 for him at the age of seven months. Also the sire of Finance, of which the owner refused $300 at five months old, and many other good ones that I might mention.

Leader.

Bright bay, stands 15 hands high, three years old this month. Pedigree: Sired by Hon. T. S. Lang's Gen. Knox; dam, a Drew. by Batchelder Horse, he by old Drew. Will serve a few good mares at $15 to warrant. C. H. & J. M. SKINNER.
St. Albans, April 20, 1873. 8w21

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale.

The Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull Roan Star 2d, 3 years old, sired by Young Carlisle, 7408, out of Perfection by Duke of Manlius, 2d, 4740. Also Star of the East, red, 2 years old, by Young Carlisle, 7408, out of May Day 2d, by Boz. Commodore 4th, red, 1 year old, by Young Carlisle, out of Beauty, by Earl of Warwick, 465. Also Thoroughbred White Chester and Yorkshire Pigs, and a few yearling Cotswold Bucks.

All first-class animals.

WARREN PERCIVAL.
Cross Hill, April 21, 1873. 21tf

HORSE WANTED.

A good family horse.—From four to six years old. Also a good **New Milch Cow** Apply to L. C. JOHNSON, Central House. Augusta, April 21, 1873. 3t21

Inspectors of Burning Oils.

We quote from chap. 39 R. S. 1871, the title of said chapter being "Inspection and sale of Manufactured Articles."

SECT. 29. In towns containing two thousand inhabitants or more, the Municipal officers shall, on or before the first day of May annually, appoint one or more persons, and fix their compensation, to be inspectors of petroleum, coal oil, and burning fluid, who shall be duly sworn and shall, when requested, inspect such oils and burning fluids by applying the fire test with G. Tagliabue's byrometre or some other accurate instrument, to ascertain the igniting or explosive point thereof in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometre; and they shall cause every vessel or cask thereof by them so inspected to be plainly marked by the name of such inspectors, the date of inspection, and the igniting or explosive point of the contents thereof. 1t

YOU CAN EARN From $3 to $5 per day, by securing the sole agency of an article, which can immediately be attached to an indispensable household utensil in every family, saves time, saves labor, is economy itself. The unemployed, both male or female, can have satisfactory proof by sending 25 cts. for sample to the BOSTON BROOM CO., 130 Commercial Street, (Direct plainly.) Boston, Mass. 3t21

Farm for Sale at Auction.

In Augusta, on the river road (west side) 3½ miles from city, containing 75 acres of good land, divided into tillage, pasturage and wood, &c., also an orchard and good water. The buildings consist of House with L, shed and workshop, barn with shed, hog-house, &c. The above farm will be sold at auction May 13th. Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. Inquire on the premises of 2t MARY E. STINSON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of April*, 1873.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of John Marr, late of Mt. Vernon, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of May, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register*. 21

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH LEIGHTON, late of Mt. Vernon,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
March 24th, 1873. MOSES R. LEIGHTON.

Corn and Flower Seeds.

RICE parching corn and another kind raised from seed from Vick. Also sweet corn at ten cents per gill. African Marigold, very large and showy; Zinnias and double white Hollyhock, for five cents per paper. Direct to MARY D. DIKE,
3t21 Sebago, Maine.

ADORN your Homes with the new Chromo "Awake and Asleep." Sells like wild fire. The pair sent for 50 cts. A large discount to Agents. 4t21 Address W. F. Carpenter, Foxboro, Mass.

WARREN'S
Improved Hoe!

Fourteen Reasons why
WARREN'S IMPROVED HOE
Is better than the Common Hoe.

1. It penetrates the ground much easier.
2. It has three times the cutting surface.
3. It is self-sharpening.
4. It is one-fourth lighter.
5. It never clogs.
6. It always scours.
7. It is much stronger.
8. It is made of best cast steel.
9. It has a trowel temper.
10. It has a second growth ash handle.
11. It is a perfect gem in the garden.
12. It has no equal in the field.
13. It is the best tool for digging potatoes extant.
14. It is a perfect success.

EMMETT, MICH., Sept. 2, 1871.

Mr. E. Warren:—

DEAR SIR: You are well aware when you introduced your Hoe in our neighborhood, I was one of the few who opposed it. In justice to you, sir, I now most cheerfully acknowledge that after a thorough trial of said Hoe, I find it far excels all others. Such is its adaptation as a pulverizer, a weeder, and especially a hiller, when combined with the fact that it will not clog, and works nearly one-half easier than the common broad hoe. I now consider your Hoe an indispensable implement, and if necessary, would give $5 for one to use, rather than use the common hoe. Yours Truly, J. W. MATHEWS.

A. L. Dennison, Portland,
GENERAL AGENT FOR MAINE.
To whom all orders should be addressed.

RETAIL PRICE $1.50 EACH.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED.

P. S. On receipt of the retail price, the agent will send a sample Hoe to ay part of the State, free of express churges. 4t21

A
Railroad Watch,
MADE BY THE
American Watch Company,
OF
WALTHAM, MASS.

Travelers by Railroad frequently find their watches completely demoralized by the continuous jar of the train. To overcome this difficulty has long been a problem with watchmakers, and it is now successfully accomplished in the new grade made by the

American Watch Co., of Waltham.

This watch is made in the most substantial manner on the most approved principles, and combines all the recent improvements. It has a

New Micrometrical Regulator,

by which the slightest variation can be easily corrected. It is carefully adjusted, and may be easily relied on to

Run Accurately, Wear Well, and Endure the hardest Usage,

without any derangement whatever. We confidently recommend this watch to the trade and the public as the

Best Watch, for the price in THIS MARKET.

The full trade-mark engraved on the plate of each watch is

"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Crescent Street, Waltham, Mass."

and it is distinctively known as the CRESCENT ST. Watch

The Superintendent of one of the Nevada mines, writes:

"Your (Waltham) Watches are the only ones that will stand the shock of blasting. We have in this mine both Foreign and different kinds of American Watches, but the WALTHAM WATCH is the only one adapted to our purpose."

A circular containing full information will be mailed to any address on application.

HOWARD & Co.,
4t21 222 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HEART DISEASE
CAN BE CURED.
DR. GRAVES'
HEART REGULATOR,
WILL CURE
ANY CASE OF HEART DISEASE
Although given up by the best Physcians.

We do not hesitate to say it will cure the following symptoms, though most of them have declared incurable:

Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility, Water about the Heart, Sinking of the Spirits, Pains in the Side or Chest, Dizziness, Sluggish Circulation of Blood and Momentary Stoppage of the Action of the Heart.

Our agent, on application, will furnish you with our circular, giving full description of the disease, and also a number of testimonials of cures; and if you would like further proof from the parties who have given the testimonials, write them and see what they say. We have sold many thousand bottles of the *Heart Regulator*, and the demand is still increasing. We are confident we are doing the public a benefit, and not trying to impose on them a worthless preparation.

The price of the *Heart Regulator* is ONE DOLLAR per bottle, and can be obtained of our agent,
1y6 *F. W. KINSMAN*, Druggist, Augusta.

Wanted!

Some first-class men to engage in the old United, States Life Insurance Company.

Liberal inducements offered to men new to the business.

For Boston and vicinity apply to J. W. Guitean Room C, Sears Building, Boston, Mass. For Berkshire, Franklin and Hampshire Counties, Mass., apply to George B. Perry, North Adams, Mass; and for the rest of New England apply to John B. Powell 216 Main St., Hartford, Conn. For other districts to

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
2w21eow 216 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE!

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of M. S. MAYHEW & CO., at Mt. Vernon Village, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those owing us will please call and settle their accounts and notes immediately.

M. S. MAYHEW.
April 14th, 1873. M. S. PHILBRICK.

I shall continue business at the old stand, where I shall be glad to sell goods to *all* as cheap as the cheapest. M. S. MAYHEW.
Mt. Vernon, April 14, 1873. 3w21

MILLIONS OF ACRES
Iowa & Nebraska Lands!
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.
On Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. Int.

☞No part of principal due until commencement of fifth year.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit.

The Soil of Iowa and Nebraska is rich and easily cultivated; **climate** is warm, **seasons** long, **crops** large, **markets** good, **taxes** low, and **education** is free to all.

☞**Extraordinary Inducements** on freight and passage, for purchasers and their families.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis, call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive. Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, **Burlington, Iowa.**

☞And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. 4w19

EMPLOYMENT!

I want **1000** agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail. 2w20

Pure Ground Bone for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 100 barrels Pure Ground Bone, one of the best and most reliable Fertilizers in use. Apply to
SAMUEL STODDARD.
Hallowell, April 1st, 1873. 4t18

FOR SALE.

A nice lot of Apple and Pear Trees, native and grafted, of most every variety. Pears that are particularly adapted for cultivation in this section of the country. Nursery, High St., Gardiner.
3w20 R. C. PLAISTED.

I have just received and have for sale a new lot of

Ten Per Cent. City Bonds!

They are undoubtedly safe, reliable and amply secured. HENRY BOYNTON,
14tf Augusta, Maine.

10,000 PEAR TREES at J. W. ADAMS'S Springfield, Mass., Nursery. Also, Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum and Quince, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs. Send for catalogue. 3w19

TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large stock of building material, such as

Pine Doors
Of all the various sizes.

Windows,
Glazed or unglazed.

Blinds
Of all sizes, painted or unpainted.

Mouldings
Of all the most desirable patterns used in architecture, worked from Pine, Black Walnut, Ash, Butternut, Chestnut, &c., &c. Black Walnut, Pine, Butternut and Whitewood straight

Stair Rail.
Walnut, Yellow Pine and Ash ballusters; Walnut and Pine Stair Newells of all sizes.

Window and Door Frames
Constantly on hand, and Brackets of all descriptions made to order.

Hardwood Doors,
Solid or veneered, made to order in a superior manner. Pine Black Walnut or Ash Sheathing and Yellow Birch, Beech and Maple flooring, kiln dried and matched, Straight and Scroll Sawing and all kinds of job work promptly atended to. Proprietor of

Huntington's Patent Blind Fast,
Which is generally acknowledged to be the best Fast in the market. Also Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Patent Truss

Fruit and House Step Ladders,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. Door Lights of any design furnished at short notice. Also for sale in quantities to suit, Black Walnut, Ash, Butternut, Chestnut, Whitewood, Yellow and White Birch, Beech, Elm, and dry Pine Lumber. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Estimates and price lists furnished on application. Goods securely packed and shipped to any address.

J. P. WYMAN.
Augusta, March 1st, 1873. 6m14

12,000,000 ACRES!
Cheap Farms!

The cheapest land in market, for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET with new Maps, Mailed Free Everywhere. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
3m19 OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

6 ACRES A DAY
Is Easy Work with
True's Potato Planter

LOCAL AGENTS:

Arnold & Meader, - - - Waterville
Benjamin & Allen, - - - West Waterville
Albion Richardson, - - - Clinton
Wm. McGray, Unity, P. O. address, - - Freedom
Nathan Aborn, Knox, " - - Brooks
Ransom Rich, - - - Brooks
Thos. Jenness & Son, - - - Bangor
Joseph True, - - - Garland
P. H. Crowell, - - - Corinna
Moody Bailey, - - - St. Albans
Geo. Wentworth, - - - Skowhegan
R. A. Davis, - - - Norridgewock
Chas. B. Whittier, - - - Mercer
John F. Woods, - - - Farmington
A. Prescott, Chesterville; P. O. ad, Farmington F'ls
Albert K. Foster, - - - Canton
B. F. Dudley, - - - Wilton

TRUE'S POTATO PLANTER Co., Benton, Me.,
17 Manufacturers & Proprietors.

Assessors' Notice.

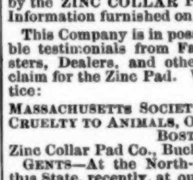
THE Inhabitants of the City of Augusta are hereby notified to bring in true and perfect lists of their polls and also their estates, real and personal, of which they were possessed on the first day of April, 1873, also all property held by them as collateral security, or on mortgage, or in trust as Guardians, Administrators, or Executors, liable to taxation. For the purpose of receiving said lists and administering the necessary oath thereto as by law authorized, we will be in session at the

Alderman's Room, on Tuesday the first day of April, 1873,

From 2 to 6 o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day previous to and including Saturday, the 26th inst., at the same hour, (Sundays excepted.) Any personal interview, or examination of property by us, will not be considered a waver on our part of the liability of any person to bring in to us true and perfect lists of all his or her taxable property. Blank forms for returns of property may be had of us on application.

J. S. TURNER, } Assessors
E. B. THORNE, } of
O. C. WHITEHOUSE, } Augusta.
April 1, 1873. 3t18

Attention, Owners of Horses!



THE ZINC COLLAR PAD Is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in *Ten days, and work the horse every day*: and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Dealers and Harness Makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

This Company is in possession of hundreds of reliable testimonials from Farmers, Lumbermen, Teamsters, Dealers, and others, fully endorsing all we claim for the Zinc Pad. We annex the following notice:

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, OFFICE 46 WASHING'N ST., } BOSTON, Sept. 27th, 1872. }

Zinc Collar Pad Co., Buchanan, Mich.:

GENTS—At the North-East Agricultural Fair in this State, recently, at our request, a gratuity of $10 was awarded to your Zinc Collar Pad, and enclosed please find check for that amount. We shall yet hope to see it thoroughly introduced into our State.

13w19eow F. B. FAY, Sec'y.

Pensions, Bounties, &c.,

CLAIMS for Pensions, Bounties and arrears of pay and *all other* claims against the Government, promptly prosecuted.

Claims abandoned by other Attorneys, and those rejected through the neglect of Attorneys to prosecute them successfully within five years from date of filing, particularly solicited,

Claims for Increase of Pension prosecuted. Many soldiers disabled in the late war are receiving less pension than they are entitled to under the Pension Laws. Intermediate rates have been established by Congress between $8 and $18, and a large portion of those who are now drawing an invalid pension of $8 per month are entitled to a higher rate, and can get it by applying to me.

Write, describing disability, and stating the rate of your pension, and by sending postage stamp you will receive prompt reply.

R. W. BLACK,
Att'y at Law and Claim Agt.
19tf AUGUSTA, Me.

The Cheapest, Best, and Most Complete Fertilizer

Now offered to the farming public, is the

PHOSPHORIC FISH GUANO!

Manufactured by TREAT, STAPLES & Co. Eastport, and for sale by

Kendall & Whitney, Portland; B. Libby & Co., Augusta; Charles Wood, Wilton; I. Blake, Gorham; Thompson & Hitchcock, Lewiston, and by Fertilizer dealers generally.

This fertilizer is manufactured wholly from the resources of this State. It contains all the elements required for plant growing, and has no superior. Please send for pamphlet.

A. N. STAPLES, Gen'l Agent,
4w20 250 Congress St., PORTLAND,

AUGUSTA SAVINS BANK.
Organized in 1848.

DEPOSITS received on terms as liberal and favorable to depositors, as any Savings Bank in the State affords.

☞Deposits of any amount received and the highest rate of interest paid allowed by law.

☞All accounts of depositors strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Bank Hours—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4½ P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENING from 6½ to 8½ o'clock.

For further information address
WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.
Augusta, Feb. 1873. 12tf

COLLER, HAMILTON & Co.,
Have a very
Large Assortment
OF
HARNESSES
For Sale at low Prices.
143 WATER STREET,
2tf Augusta, Me.

Notice to Teachers.

THE Superintending School Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the

Council Chamber, Granite Building,

WEDNESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF APRIL,

at 2 o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding Wednesday for four weeks, for the purpose of examining teachers for the Summer Schools. District Agents and others interested are invited to be present.

DAVID CARGILL, } *Superintending*
GEO. E. WEEKS, } *School Committee of*
C. F. PENNEY, } *Augusta.*
Augusta, April 1, 1873. 4t20

Choice Fowls & Eggs

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by E. R. PERKINS, Essex St., Salem, Mass.

Also agent for the Poultry World. Inclose stamp and send for Circular. 4w20

20 Varieties of Fowls and Eggs. If fowls or eggs you wish to buy, send stamp for circular and give me a try. CHAS. D. WILKINS.
4t18 Danvers Centre, Mass.

FEATHER DUSTERS, SPONGES, DUST Brushes, &c., for house-cleaning. Also a lot of nice Whitewash Brushes, just received at
17 PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store.

A Large Stock of TRUSSES, Elastic Hose, Supporters, &c., to fitting of which particular attention is given at
17 PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store.

SPRING BITTERS, TONICS and BLOOD Purifying medicines; also Fresh Herbs, Roots, &c., for preparing them
17 At PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, Under Granite Hall.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing December 2d, 1872.

Passenger trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 7 and 11 50 A. M., 3 40 and 10 30 P. M., for Bangor 3 30 A. M., 4 08 P. M.; for Skowhegan 4 08 P. M.; for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro' and Rockland at 7 and 11 50 A. M.; for Hallowell and Gardiner 7, 9, 11 50 A. M., 2 15, 3 40, 6 30, 10 30 P. M. The 7 and 11 50 A. M. and 3 40 P. M. trains connect at Brunswick with trains for Bath and Lewiston. The 3 30 A. M. and 4 08 P. M. trains connect at Bangor with trains on E. & N. A. R'y for St. John, &c.

Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston at 7 10 A. M., 12 50 P. M.; for Skowhegan and Bangor at 9 A. M.

L. L. LINCOLN, Act'g Supt.
Augusta, Dec. 2, 1872. 2

BONE MEAL!

The undersigned continues to manufacture

Bone Meal for Fertilizing and for Cattle!

And he sells it without adulteration. Bones, if dry, taken in exchange.

Farmers, make your own Superphosphate!

You will then know what you have got. You will soon learn that it is better than you can buy, and will save to yourselves the enormous profits of manufacture, transportation and commissions.

B. SHAW.
Gardiner, March 26th 1873. 3m17

11½ Per Cent. Gold Interest,
First Mortgage Sinking fund Gold Bonds.

SECURED by mortgage on 6,000 acres of very valuable Coal and Iron Lands.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD COIN.

For sale at prices that will pay over 11½ per cent, in GOLD. Equal to 13 per cent. in currency.

Call or send for Pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, that will satisfy the most cautious investors. THOS. P. ELLIS & Co., Bankers, 14 Pine St., New York. 4t17

Increase Pension!

ACT March 3d, 1873, establishing intermediate grades, grants a higher rate of Pension to certain **Soldiers now drawing less** than $18 per month. All who deem the rate they now draw too small for the disability incurred in the army, if they will state *what* the disability is for which they are now pensioned, and *when* and *where* it was incurred, can receive an application for increase by applying in person, or by letter, (with stamp enclosed), to

GEO. E. WEEKS,
17 U. S. Claim Ag't, Augusta, Me.

FRED ATWOOD,
—DEALER IN—
Improved Farm Implements,
HORSE POWERS,
Thrashing Machines, &c.,
WINTERPORT, MAINE.
☞Descriptive Price lists forwarded free. 3tf

EAGLE PRUNING TOOLS!

Something new and useful!

Highly Recommended by Nursery Men.

Makes a clean, smooth cut, with ease. Simple, neat and durable. Price: No. 1, $4.00; No. 2, $3.00; ☞Liberal discount to the trade, and Agents. Sells at sight.

FRED ATWOOD,
WINTERPORT, ME.,
1tf Agent Maine and Provinces.

To the Suffering.

THE Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil, as a Missionary, discovered in that land of Medicines, a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA SORE THROAT COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the receipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope, with you name and address on it. Address
REV. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
13w9 676 Broadway, New York City.

PEERLESS

THE NORCROSS PATENT, PEERLESS FURNACE, For Coal. Also, Wood Furnaces, suitable for Heating a Churc or Dwelling House. Set in any part of the State, by

GOULD & CROSS,
41tf Augusta, Maine.

Seeds! Seeds!

THE undersigned respectfully invites attention to her choice collection of Flowers and Vegetables, Seeds all of which are warranted pure and genuine, and true to name. Price list free to all. Send for one.

A package of Antirrhinum seed from choice named flowers will be sent to all who send for price list.

MRS. A. B. STRATTARD,
8w15 Monroe, Me.

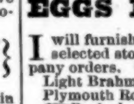
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BROWN Leghorn, Silver Spangled Hamburg, Golden Spangled Poland—each variety $3 per doz. Grey Dorkins, $2 per doz. Bronze Turkey, $5 per doz. Guinea Fowl, $1 per doz. All pure bred from the best of stock.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered to express.—Money to accompany all orders.

J. E. SHAW,
2m15 West Hampden, Me.

WARREN HOE!



20,000 sold last year. Upwards of 50,000 sold for 1873. Show this to your merchant; ask him to let you try one. You will not part with it for twice its cost. Made only by PETERS BROTHERS' MANUFAC'G Co., Marshall, Mich. 13w18

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

I will furnish a "limited" quantity of Eggs from my selected stock, at prices below. Cash to accompany orders. Orders booked when received:

Light Brahmas, $3.00 per doz.
Plymouth Rock, $4.00 "

☞Packed carefully and delivered at Express office. FRED ATWOOD,
12tf Winterport, Me.

Eggs for Hatching.

DR. H. LEAVITT of Skowhegan, offers for sale this Spring, Eggs from his choice varieties of Fowls, from the best stock in the country, at $3 per dozen. Partridge, Buff, White and Black, Cochins, Light Brhamas, White Leghorn, Silver Polands, Sumatra Game, Silkes, and Golden Seabright Bantams. Money expected to accompany orders. Eggs will be carefully packed. 3m14

WHEN YOU PAINT,
use the *perfectly pure*
White Lead!
manufactured by
BURGESS, FORBES & CO.,
Portland, Maine.

This lead is Warranted Pure, and is unsurpassed in Body, Durability and Fitness. 3m17

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL,
AUGUSTA, ME.
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS.

THE SPRING TERM will begin on **Tuesday, April 15.**

Board and Tuition, $275 per year. Music, Drawing and Languages, extra.

For Circulars address the MISSES BRIDGE. 16tf

Fuller's Wild Cherry Bitters!

A REMEDY for all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels; for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, and Nervous Debility. A gentle Tonic, Stimulant and Laxative. They cleanse the system and improve the appetite. Prepared and sold only at
16 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM the following leading varieties of Fowls, viz.: Dark and Light Brahmas, Partridge and White Cochins, and Plymouth Rock, from some of the most celebrated prize winning strains in this county. Prices, $3 per dos., carefully packed and delivered to express.
16tf JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

AGENTS Wanted for Great Fires of History, Chicago, Boston, Portland, New York, London, etc. Causes, Systems of Extinguishing Fires, Safes, Fire-Proof Buildings, Bank Vaults, Insurance, &c. Thrilling, Humorous, Pathetic. *Only complete, illustrated work. Going like Hot Cakes.* Write Worthington, Dustin & Co., Hartford, Ct. 6m43

A LADY who has been cured of nervous debility after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, Mrs. M. MERRITT, P. O. Box 5033, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. 8w15

Real Estate Agents.

SPECIAL attention paid to purchasing or selling small or large farms, Also Dwelling Houses and Lots of Land in this city and vicinity.

F. H. JACKSON, Att'y at Law,
E. S. SMITH, Dep. Sheriff.
Office, Titcomb Block, Water St., Hallowell.
Hallowell April 4, 1873. 6m19

Notice.

ALL Teachers who intend teaching in Windsor the Summer term, will meet the Supervisor at the School House, at Windsor Corner, on Saturday, May 24th, and Saturday, May 31st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., as no certificates will be given at any other time.

JOSEPH COLBURN, Supervisor.
Windsor, April 1st, 1873. 3w19

Ivy Leaves Wanted!

I WILL pay until June 15th, and from Sept. 1st till Snow, $2.50 per cwt. for *fresh* Checkerberry leaves and stems, (few roots), not dried, not wet, nor heated. Delivered here. Some have collected and delivered 3000 lbs. per week.

GEORGE G. PERCIVAL.
Waterville, Me., March 29th 1873. 18tf

Steam Engine for Sale.

A Six-Horse Power Steam Engine, second hand, in complete order, with Boiler to match, if desired, for sale at a bargain. Apply to
MOORLEN & MORSE, Machinists.
Augusta, Nov. 20, 1872. 51tf

LEGHORNS FOR LAYERS.

WHITE Leghorns, (Smith's strain); Rouen and Muscovy Ducks. Eggs for hatching from the above, $2,00 per dozen. For particulars address
2m15 C. D. MILLER, Skowhegan, Me.

Geranium Lotion.

FOR softening the skin and clearing the complexion Prepared and sold in Augusta at
19 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

Sea Moss Farine.

FOR making Blanc Mange, Custards, Jellies, Puddings, &c. For sale at
19 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

USE "FLORIDIN," to clear the complexion of Moth, Freckles and eruptions. It is effective and harmless, and is not a paint. For sale by Chas. K. Partridge, Augusta. 18

FLOWER SEEDS FOR 1873, from Chase Bros., and Woodward, Vick, Bliss and Washburn. Sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist,
17 Under Granite Hall.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Fearnaught Farm, Manchester
1873!
Stallions for Use!

CARENAUGHT BY FEARNAUGHT.

Dam, Lady Richmond. Will make the season at Mystic Park, Boston. Every two weeks will be at Fearnaught Farm from Saturday morning until Monday noon, to serve our own Mares and those that wish to use him, Terms, $100. Also

FEARNAUGHT BEAUTY.

Chestnut colt, three years old the 17th of June. Pedigree:—By Fearnaught; dam, Hayden mare, thoroughbred. Beauty will serve ten mares at $50, to warrant. Also

BEACON HAMBLETONIAN.

Beautiful dark bay, stands 15¾ hands high, and is one of the finest bred Stallions of the family ever in the State. Pedigree:—By Volunteer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, Star. Terms, $50, to warrant. Also

T. H. ALLEN.

By Ethan Allen; dam, old Tar River, thoroughbred. This colt is four years old, and very promising. Will serve a few mares at $25 to warrant. Also

BALLARD.

Black colt, three years old, by Winthrop Morrill; dam, Lady Cushnoc. This colt is large and fast. Will serve twenty mares at $25 to warrant.

Good accomodation for Mares from a distance. All Mares at owners' risk.

WRIGHT & NORCROSS.
Manchester, April 14, 1873. 20tf

Knox Stallion, Flying Cloud.

Will make the season of 1873 at the stable of the subscriber, near Garland's Mills, No. Carmel. Cloud is eight years old next June, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs eleven hundred pounds. Color, black. He is sound and kind. Cloud was sired by Black Sultan, he by Gen. Knox, and out of a Black Hawk mare. He has got the most promising colts of any horse in this county, of his age.

Season commencing May 1st and ending September 1st. Terms, to warrant, $15 cash, or satisfactory note at the time of first service. Good pasturing furnished at $1 per week—no risk taken of escapes or accidents. GEORGE A. BRAGG.
No. Carmel, April 11, 1873. 4w20

Black Sultan.

Has trotted a full mile without fitting in 2-34½; half, 1-15½; quarter at the rate of 2-26; weight, 1250 lbs. Will be kept for service from May 1st to August 1st at the stable of Wm. H. Haynes, breeder of Short Horn stock, Smithfield, 7 miles from West Waterville, Me. $25 to warrant. Circulars containing pedigree, &c., sent free, on application to C. BUTMAN, Plymouth, or WM. H. HAYNES, Smithfield.
April 10, 1873. 19tf

FOR SALE.

The Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull Prince Harold; color, roan; girth, 5ft 5 in., and one year old; got by Kennebec Lad, 8450, out out of Victorine, by Prince Leopold, 6057; Imp. Victoria by Royal Prince, (20,743). Those in want of a first-class animal will do well to see him before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a few good Thoroughbred Cows and Heifers for sale.

ESSEX PIGS.

Thoroughbred, at ten dollars each, boxed and delivered at cars. LEVI A. DOW,
3w20 Waterville, Me.

Jerseys for Sale.

One thoroughbred Cow and one 15-16 yearling heifer. Also one or two Cotswold Sheep.

JAMES W. NORTH, M. D.
East Jefferson. 20tf

Thorough Bred Stock!

JERSEYS.

YOUNG Bulls, Heifers and Cows of the finest strains. Perfect pedigrees given and prices moderate.

ESSEX PIGS.

Pure, well bred, and very choice, of both sexes.

N. R. BOUTELLE, M. D.
MILLBROOK FARM, Waterville, April 7th, 1873. 3t19

Valuable Farm for Sale in Vassalboro'

Situated on the river road, midway between Augusta and Waterville, two miles from railroad depot at Getchell's Corner, two miles from Riverside, and two and a half miles from Oak Grove Seminary. The location is pleasant and healthy in an excellent neighborhood of Farmers and Mechanics. The farm contains about 125 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland; the wood-lot is a very fine one, fronting on the highway; the wood is worth standing at least one-half the price of the farm.

Buildings—large barn nearly new and well finished, comfortable one story house, good corn-house, wood-house, &c. Good orchard of engrafted fruit in full bearing. The farm has a frontage of about three hundred rods on the highway, well fenced and watered; the wood and timber on the place is very valuable, being within one mile of the railroad. The property will be sold low. Convenient to the buildings is a well of great value, containing 15 to 18 feet of pure water in times of great drought. For further particulars call on Alexander Hall, Esq., near the premises, or of J. Prescott & Co., at Getchell's Corner. 19tf JOSIAH PRESCOTT.

For Sale.

CITY and FARM houses and land. Fine two story house and large lot of land, in this city. Said house has 11 rooms, new and two minutes walk from Post Office. One other small two story house ell and lot. New, two minutes walk from P. O. Several lots of land near the above.

ALSO six other desirable houses and lots, 2 houses and lots containing nearly two acres of land, within fifteen minutes walk of the Post Office. All of the above in Augusta.

—ALSO—

A Splendid Farm of over 300 Acres

of land within seven miles of this city; has 2500 cords of wood upon it; cuts from 75 to 100 tons of hay; large and excellent orchards; good buildings; well watered; suitably divided into tillage and pasture land; excellent locality.

☞All of the above will be sold at a reasonable figure. E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Att'y,
18tf Freeman's Bank Building, Augusta.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

It is situated in VASSALBORO', near Webber Pond, and in a good neighborhood, and contains 150 acres of land, divided nearly as follows:

50 acres of mowing and tillage.
60 acres of pasturage.
40 acres of valuable wood and timber land.

The farm is well watered *in every part*, with unfailing springs, besides a cistern of rain water in the cellar of the house. The buildings are ample and convenient, and in good repair. It has a small orchard of good fruit, and a large number of young trees begining to bear, The average crop of English hay for the last 6 years, has been seventy tons at least. The woodlot is within two miles of the Railroad depot at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', and is worth upon the stump $2000.

The only reason for selling is the ill health of myself and wife. Perfect title will be given, and a liberal credit for part payment. I will sell with or without crops. Call and examine for yourself.

A. W. DOLE.
Vassalboro', June 13, 1872. 28tf

FARM FOR SALE.

In the city of Augusta, about two miles from the State House, on the Coombs Mills road. This farm contains one hundred and fifty acres of land, cuts from sixty to seventy tons of hay, has two orchards—old and young, two wells—one at the house and one at the barn. The wood and timber on this place is very valuable, and will be sold with the stock and tools or without, or will be rented, as the health of the owner is such that he cannot carry it on. Any one in want of a large and valuable farm will do well to examine this. Terms for the purchase made easy.

For particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

J. Y. WILSON.
Augusta, Feb. 6th, 1873. 3m11

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

ONE Farm in Harpswell, 60 acres, 400 Cords Wood, good Orchard, price, $3,000.
One Farm in Freeport, 100 acres, 5,000.
One Farm in Brunswick, 100 acres, 3,600,
One House in Brunswick Village, 1,600

8w16 Enquire of THOS. W. EATON, Brunswick, Me.

For Sale.

One of the best bargains yet offered is in Chelsea, 30 acres of good land, good buildings, wood orchard, well fenced, watered, &c. Persons, intending to buy near the city, will find this property desirable, as it is located within 2, 3 and 4 miles of the cities of Hallowell, Augusta and Gardiner. Inquire on the premises of ISAAC COTTLE.

P. O. address, Hallowell. Correspondence solicited. 3w19*

Farm for Sale.

In East Readfield, 8 miles from Augusta, 2 miles from the depot, 6 miles from Kent's Hill, and half a mile from the carpet factory, containing 130 acres of good land, has about 35 acres of wood land and cuts 40 tons of hay. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

H. H. MURPHY,
3w19* East Readfield.

Farm for Sale.

A farm containing about 100 acres, divided into tillage, pasture and wood land, with Farmhouse and Barn on the same, conveniently situated in the town of Newcastle, near Sheepscot Bridge, within less than one-fourth mile of two churches, school house, post office and mills. Said farm is well watered and has a good supply of muck on the it.

For terms, apply on the place to
WASHINGTON HOUDLETTE.
Newcastle, April 8, 1873. 4w19

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Homestead and Blacksmith Shop situated in Kenduskeag Village, for sale. The buildings are well situated as to business and convenience, and are in good repair, making one of the best situations for a blacksmith in the country. Thirty-four years' continued attention to this business and failing health have compelled me to put this property in the market at a very reasonable figure and on easy terms of payment.

R. M. DOLLIVER.
Kenduskeag, Feb. 18, 1873. 2m14

MILDING APPLE!
—AND—
GOODALE PEAR!!

I have for sale this spring some very fine Goodale Pear Trees. I can also supply the Milding Apple in limited quantities, together with other desirable varieties. I am under the necessity of removing a large lot of trees this spring, to clear the ground. Persons desirous of trees to plant out in a sort of home nursery, to grow a few years previous to setting in orchards, can have them at very reasonable rates. They embrace many kinds well adapted to this region, that have fruited and been well tested in my own grounds from 15 to 20 years.

JOHN COPP.
Wakefield, N. H., April, 1873.
P. O. Milton Mills, N. H. 3w19

Maine Grown Fruit Trees!

NORTH VASSALBORO' NURSERY.

A Full Assortment of Apples and Pears, Dwarf and Standard; Plum, Cherries, Grapevines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus Plants, Celery, Tomato, Squash, Melon and Cucumber, constantly on hand.

Flower and Garden Seeds from the leading Seed-growers of New England, at reasonable rates.

3m15 JAMES A. VARNEY & SON.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Poetry.

AT THE WINDOW.

I heard the woodpecker pecking,
The bluebird tenderly sing;
I turned and looked out of my window,
And lo, it was spring!

A breath from tropical borders,
Just a ripple, flowed into my room,
And washed my face clean of its sadness,
Blew my heart into bloom.

The loves I have kept for a lifetime,
Sweet buds I have shielded from snow,
Break forth into full leaf and tassel
When spring winds do blow.

For the sap of my life goes upward,
Obeying the same sweet law
That waters the heart of the maple
After a thaw.

I forget my old age and grow youthful
Bathing in wind-tides of spring,
When I hear the woodpecker pecking,
The first bluebird sing.

SPRING.

Merrily the streamlet glideth
On its rocky bed alone,
While the woodland voices echo
Back the murmur of its song.
Flowers fringe its silver margin,
Lilies smile upon its breast,
While above, in lofty branches,
Wild-birds build their downy nest.

Near the banks there stands a lady
Clothed in robes of deepest green,
While a chaplet twined of flowers
Well becomes that fairy queen.
As she smiles upon the landscape
Buds their petals gay unfold,
While within the dewy meadow,
Cowslips gleam like stars of gold.

Robins flutter on the branches,
Verdant moss springs everywhere;
Perfumes of a thousand flowers
Float upon the balmy air;—
For 'tis Spring, whose gentle presence
Now dispels each thought of gloom,
And with eyes so fondly beaming,
Hangs bright wreaths on Winter's tomb.

But when fairest she will perish
'Neath the Summer's warmer sun;
Closing her soft eyes in gladness,
All her toil and labor done,
And her cherished buds will nestle
On a not less peerless brow,
For, appearing o'er the hills, see,
Laughing Summer greets us now!

Our Story Teller.

An Old Bachelor's Story.

I am an old bachelor. At sixty-five I can say that I never shall be anything else while I live; but, like all other men—all I have ever met at least—I have loved and hoped to be happy with my chosen bride.

That passion and those hopes faded forty years ago. Since then I have done pennance for the hasty act of one night; I have shunned the society of women, and forbade myself the shadow of a hope that I might patch my tattered hopes with new ones.

To none who knew me, have I ever told the tale. I should have been esteemed a liar, or a madman, and no one would willingly accept such a reputation. To you, unknown reader, I dare recite the events of those four and twenty hours—events which turned my life into its now well-worn channel, and made me the lonely, hopeless man I am.

At the age of twenty-four, I was clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Carp & Cavill, lawyers. I had energy and ambition, health and opportunity—everything, in fact, that could be wished for by a man who hoped to fight his way up in the world, and win wealth and reputation.

I was engaged to a young lady by the name of Grace Hunter, a pretty, delicate creature, so quiet that her pet name, Snow-flake, seemed the only one suitable for her. Her step was noiseless, her movements soft, her voice sweet and low. She never herself entertained a large company by her conversation, nor did any of those things that give a woman the reputation for brilliancy; but her mental powers were very fine, and in a *tete-a-tete* she was enchanting. A lady to the heart's core, in my eyes, at least, a perfect beauty, she might have yet been forgotten by most men in a room full of giggling, chattering girls.

I adored her. I had felt that her love was a jewel worthy of an emperor's wearing, and I scarcely dared to utter the words that told her all I felt. Even now her high-bred reserve kept me at a little distance. I was proud of her. I felt unworthy of her. She was at once the saint whom I revered, and the being whom it was to be my delight to cherish and protect until death should part us.

Six months had passed since she had promised to be mine. At the end of six more she was to give me her hand. I had a small salary, but my grandmother had left me a legacy which would enable us to go to housekeeping in plain but comfortable style, and Grace was willing to fight life's battles by my side.

Life seemed bright and joyous to me on that night of midwinter, forty years ago, when I walked through the city streets with Grace upon my arm, and looking down at her in her white wrappings, with gleams of frosty starlight touching her black hair, wondering if the angels were fairer than she was. We were going to spend the evening at a mutual friend's residence. There was to be music and dancing, and cards, and a sociable supper. I went because Grace desired to go.

Her sole society at her own house was more delightful to me than any other company; but I was young and light of heart, and when I had once entered the lighted parlors I did not sit silent in the corner.

I talked; I sang; I turned the music for musical ladies; I walked through the Lancers. At last I found myself flirting with one of the female guests.

There are women a man is obliged to flirt with. He does not admire them, respect them or love them one whit; he does not even desire their society; but he must be more than man ere he can refuse to respond to their advances. One of these women I know, having played the looker-on for so many years, can make any man appear to other woman desperately in love with her while he almost detests her. A woman of that kind was among the company. She had hands that delighted in soft touches of hands masculine. Eyes that could cast glances bright and entrancing. She possessed attraction rather than beauty. What she said was nothing; her conversation had no interest, but I knew that I seemed absorbed with her—that I really was absorbed; in two words, that I flirted abominably with her.

Grace meanwhile, sat apart from me.

She talked to others in her low, sweet tones. Once she sang a pretty love song. Quite calm and self-possessed, with no appearance of noticing my conduct, the thought that it troubled her never occurred to me. So that when the evening was over, and we had left the house together, I was astonished beyond measure to see an offended look upon her face, and to hear an offended tone in her voice. I offered her my arm. She rejected it, replying that the ground was damp, and that her hands were occupied with her dress; but I knew that this was merely an excuse; and feeling myself in the wrong, and having swallowed more wine than I should at the supper table, I grew very angry.

"May I ask what I have done?" I said.

"You know," said Grace.

"I know!" I repeated. "Nay, I know nothing of women's fancies. You must explain."

"I scarcely think it worth while," said she. "If you do not know that you have done wrong to-night, I really should not care. You have neglected me, and devoted yourself to that vulgar woman. I heard a lady near me say that you seemed to be tired of your bargain. She thought that you were in love with that creature. So did other people. Under the circumstances I have a right to feel offended, insulted."

Perhaps she thought I would deny the charge Perhaps she expected me to plead for pardon. God knows what possessed me. I answered only:

"May I not talk to a pretty woman because I hope to marry you some day?"

"You were flirting, almost making love to her," she replied.

"She is the sort of woman with whom men fall in love," I said; "irresistible in her manner; I've heard she makes conquests everywhere; I don't doubt it."

Grace looked at me with a stern face—white, in the starlight as a marble statue.

"Other women are always jealous of such women," I added.

"I am not jealous of her," she said "I would not be like her for a kingdom. She is a terrible woman. But since you admire her so, you are free to tell her so after you have seen me to my door."

"Grace!" I said.

"Miss Hunter, if you please, Mr. Rutherford," said she. "We have both made a little mistake easily rectified; that is all."

I felt as I stood looking at her that the effect of the wine I had drank upon me was stronger than I had thought, but I gave no heed to the warning of my giddy head and rapid pulse.

"Just as you please," I said. "I should think that a jealous woman would curse any man's life. I'll go now. I won't trouble you longer. Good-bye."

We were not at the door of her home; we were about half a block from it; but I turned on my heel, then and there, and left her. I staggered a little as I walked, and I was hot and angry. I made my way home, and without undressing, fell upon my bed and dropped asleep.

In two hours I awakened sober. I sat up and looked about me. The scenes of the evening recurred to me vividly. I saw how blameworthy I had been and a terrible grief oppressed me. I put my head down upon my hand and burst into bitter tears. I had lost her, and with her, all that made life precious. Then hope dawned upon my soul. I would write to her, tell her how, unused to liquor as I was, the wine had affected me. I would tell her that to my sober self there was no charm in the woman who had seemed to enchant me the evening before. I would draw the comparison I felt so keenly between herself and that bold-eyed flirt. I would pray for forgiveness, and she would forgive me.

Springing to my feet I rushed to my desk. I drew from it pen and paper. I wrote a letter overflowing with remorse and tenderness. I read it and re-read it. Then, leaving it lying on the spot where it was written, I stood at the window, waiting for the tardy dawn, very jealous of the hours that kept my missive from my darling.

I had put out my candle when I left my desk, and the room should have been dark, but as I turned my head, after a long and anxious reverie, I saw that it was full of a pale radiance, like that of moonlight. It startled me. Whence did the light come? Had a miracle occurred? Had the moon risen again?

Suddenly, amid this silvery light, appeared a still whiter radinace. It slowly took form. A female figure, in white garments so bright that they dazzled the eyes, stood bending over my letter.

I remained motionless—to speak or stir was out of my power—and gazed on the strange object with terrified intensity. The figure seemed to turn the pages of my letter with its transparent hand. I heard a gentle sigh; then the head turned toward me, and I saw a face I knew—the face that seemed loveliest of all on earth to me, endowed with a mysterious, divine beauty for which no man could find words—the glorified face of sweet Grace Hunter.

At the sight I burst the bonds which held me—bonds as tangible as though I could have seen them, and rushed forward. I strove to clasp my love, or her shadow, in my arms. A shock, such as one might experience from an electrical machine, flashed through me, and I fell powerless to the floor.

When I recovered the day had dawned, and under the blue morning sky the city had awakened, but my day never dawned again. My heart never awoke to life's sweetness.

To end this story in a very few words, Grace Hunter never reached her home that night, and never was heard of again. The family imagined that she had remained with her friends, and were not anxious about her. I had left her within sight of her own door, and why she didn't reach it I shall never know. But I do know that, in some woeful manner, she died that night, and that her parting spirit paused in its flight to bid me a long farewell.

I have outlived my youth, and the suspicion that fell upon me, and embittered many years of my existence, but I never shall outlive my love for Grace Hunter, or my remorse for that night's woeful work. I shall never outlive the knowledge that, in the madness caused by wine and an evil woman's enchantment, I was the cause of my darling's death.

Temperance Forty Years Ago.

In looking over some old pamphlets a few days ago, we came across one entitled "First Annual Report of the Maine Temperance Society Presented by the Corresponding Secretary, January 25, 1833. A few extracts from his Report will be found interesting as showing the condition of the Temperance cause in Maine forty years ago.

The meeting at which this report was made, was held in the South Parish meeting house in Augusta, January 25, 1833. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Ether Shepley, President of the Society, and prayer was offered by Rev. L. Porter of Augusta.

Local temperance societies were represented as follows: Gorham by Josiah Prince; Norridgewock, by Wm. Allan Jr., John Loring; Foxcroft and Dover by Joseph Crocker and Gideon Robinson; New Gloucester, Otis C. Gross; Knox, John Haskell; Freedom, John True; Monson, B. R. Lake; Orono, John Bennoch; Litchfield, Isaac Smith.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Governor Samuel E. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. Samuel M. Pond Bucksport; Treasurer, Elisha Robinson, Augusta; Recording Secretary, Rev. William A. Drew, Augusta; Auditor, Charles Williams, Augusta; Executive Committee Wm. Emmons, Augusta; Theo. S. Brown Vassalboro; S. K. Gilman Hallowell; Bart Nason, Augusta; Samuel M. Pond, Bucksport.

Gov. Smith was excused from serving as president at this meeting and Mr. Shepley continued to preside.

Mr. Pond read his report which was accepted, and it was voted that as many copies of the same be printed as there are school districts in the state.

Mr. Shepley addressed the meeting in an able and elegant manner. He exhorted all the friends of human happiness to come up to this cause as a *common* cause,—laying aside all political, sectarian and personal differences, and to engage in the great and good spirit of "good will to man," in the laudable object of this Society. He portrayed, in vivid colors, the crimes, pauperism, degradation, misery, and infamy consequent upon an indulgence in too free an use of distilled liquors and expressed it as his settled conviction that if public sentiment could be rendered so powerful as to prevent the use of ardent spirit, the greatest cause of human wretchedness would be removed from among men.

He was followed by S. Redington, Esq., of Vassalborough, who bore witness to the salutary effects resulting from an entire disuse of ardent spirits. His remarks were characteristically pertinent and highly entertaining. A few years ago, he observed, he was engaged as Commissioner to construct the 'Canada Road.' After some time, by some means, a barrel of rum was procured and used among the laborers. Its effects were most pernicious. The men became riotous; some had to be dismissed, who before had been peaceable; and he had no doubt, but that single barrel of rum was more than $500 damage to the State.

Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop, moved, That the Society recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the State, to hold Temperance Meetings in every school district throughout the State, where practicable, for the purpose of advancing the cause. He supported his motion by some remarks. Our hopes were upon the youth of our country; the youth would attend these meetings, and a good foundation might be seasonably laid against the evils of intemperance. He believed youth ought to be so educated, that they would no sooner think of using ardent spirits, than opium or arsenic.

The motion was also advocated by Mr. Pierce very spiritedly and happily; by Mr. Pond of Bucksport; Mr. Adams of Vassalboro'; Dr. Phelps of Fairfield; Mr. Brown of Buckfield, and Doct. Wells of Freeport. The question being put from the Chair, the motion prevailed without division.

As the meeting was about to be dismissed, several members, among whom were Gov. Smith, Ex-Gov. King, and other highly respectable gentlemen, came forward and contributed between forty and fifty dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Society.

We make extracts from reports from some of the leading towns in the State so far as our space will admit.

Biddeford—Population 1905—Society organized in 1823—about 50 male members, and nearly as many females—annual meeting in October—meets quarterly—generally well attended—from 50 to a 100 hhds. of ardent spirit sold annually—3 taverns, one of which *sells no ardent spirits*—6 licensed retailers; but none authorized to sell to be drank in shops—laws regulating licenses generally disregarded—from 10 to 15 reformed drunkards—a majority of the farmers in town do not use spirits of any kind—opposition principally from *temperate drinkers*, as they call themselves—others, more abandoned, *profess* to approve of the object, but still will not abandon their cups.

Buxton—Population 2855—Society organized in 1830—65 male members, 35 female do.—13164 gal. ardent spirits sold in 1827—use of cider and beer not increased since 1829—7 taverns, 4 of them not licensed, all sell ardent spirits—2 licensed retailers—none authorized to sell to be drank in store or shop—laws regulating licenses not observed—annual expense of paupers $1000—several widows, whose husbands died by reason of intemperance—the number of fatherless children from same cause, not known—14 reformed drunkards—money tax $3000—highway do. $3000—12 Temperance Recorders taken by one individual—other Societies formed in the several religious Societies—many temperate men will not join Society professing to believe that it is enough for each individual to do what he can.

Portland. Population 12601. Portland Temperance Society organized in 1828—male and female members about 300—meetings generally well attended—consumption of cider and beer not increased since 1820—12 taverns, all sell spirits—about 50 licensed retailers—about 35 licensed to sell to be drank in shops—laws regulating licenses are observed—number of deaths annually from 220 to 240—annual expense of paupers from 4500 to $5000, at least 3-4ths are paupers by intemperance; cases of *Delirium Tremens* occur occasionally in the House of Correction—a few reformed drunkards—annual money tax including that expended in streets and highway, from 27000 to 33000 dollars—some retailers and wholesale dealers have abandoned the sale of spirits entirely, and the number is increasing—"no opposition to the Society; all derision and affectation of contempt has subsided—and it is generally *felt* that a laugh at Temperance Societies subjects the laughter to a just suspicion of being a toper."

Warren. Population 2030—Society instituted in 1829—150 male and 154 female members—annual meeting 2d Monday of Jan—other meetings monthly—well attended—quantity of ardent spirits consumed in 1827, 12779 gals—in 1830, 3563 gals—2 taverns, 4 licensed retailers without the right to permit drinking in their shops, but "it is *said* the law in relation to drinking ardent spirits in stores is violated."

Belfast. Population 3077—Society organized Dec. 2d, 1830—62 male, 17 female members—annual meeting 4th Tuesday in Nov.; no other stated meetings—always poorly attended—31 licensed retailers, 27 of whom "sell by the glass"—6 new retailers since 1831—laws regulating licenses are not observed—4 taverns—12 retailers have voluntarily abandoned the traffic in ardent spirits—deaths in 1832, 47, 5 by intemperance—cases of *Delirium Tremens* frequently occur—1 *reformed drunkard*—ardent spirits are in general use by our farmers, ship-wrights and coasters, at military elections and trainings, and at the framing and raising of buildings—there is much opposition to the cause of Temperance in this place, principally from the distillers, the retailers and the lovers of *strong drink*, by whose influence a vote of the town interdicting the granting of licenses was *rescinded* and the flood-gates of intemperance again raised.

Ellsworth. About half of the buildings are raised and vessels built and navigated without ardent spirits—highway taxes are generally wrought without ardent spirits—the treating of soldiers by militia officers, and offering spirits to visitors, &c., is going out of fashion.

Lubec. There are 5 grog-shops, 2 of them kept by magistrates, and 2 by foreigners—no means of ascertaining the annual deaths, but probably half and perhaps 3-4ths of the deaths of adults, as the proportion caused by intemperance—"1 manufacturing company and 1 mining do. carry on their business without *rum*; but the men when away *drink*. Opposition from two of the Selectmen, 5 out of 10 of the magistrates, and some *professors of religion*."

Augusta. Quantity of ardent spirits sold in 1827, "from 200,000 to 300,000 gals. valued at from 100,000 to $150,000. in 1832 not more than half as much as in any five years preceding." The above sold at wholesale—the amount consumed not ascertained. Cases of assault and battery occur often, the immediate effect of intemperance; but as they are punishable by a small fine, they are usually settled without a commitment—1 thoroughly reformed drunkard; he was once the most abandoned drunkard, now "a good *husband*, a good *father*, and a good *citizen*." No manufactories or farms known "to be carried on without ardent spirits, except by members of the Society; but whenever the experiment has been made, it has succeeded admirably; more *work* no *quarrels*." But little opposition to *the Society*—no men of character oppose it."

Bangor. Three Societies. The "Bangor First Parish Temperance Society" was organized Sept. 22d, 1830. More than 47,000 gals. of spirit sold in 1827, one half of which was sold at wholesale, and the residue to consumers; and about 18,000 gals. in 1831, about in same proportion to consumers.—105 stores, and 8 cellars and shops—40 of these stores, and 4 of the cellars and shops, keep ardent spirit; yet none have *license* to sell to be drank in shops, there being no vote to authorize it; the laws, of course, regulating licenses are not observed. Farmers, and "mechanics generally—with the exception of Masons—pursue their business without the hindrance of rum;" and one master carpenter who employed 20 men, "furnished no spirit, his work went on well;" and two double saw mills are conducted without it.

There is a Temperance Society in connection with the Baptist Church and Society, organized Sept. 22d, 1830. There is another Temperance Society connected with the Methodist church and congregation, consisting of 123 members.

Buckfield. There *has been* a Temperance Society in Buckfield, which "flourished exceedingly for a while, but not having been laid on the true foundation, soon fell into ruins;" no insane caused by intemperance "except that *all drunkards are insane*." "Opposition great to the Temperance Reform, by political demagogues followed by their supporters, *half drunk*."

Madison. "Quite a number of farms conducted without ardent spirits, besides those belonging to members of the Society, and cases of this kind are multiplying annually." Opposition "by men of all characters, but men of respectability are most to be dreaded, and have exerted a powerful influence on the young, and such as lack decision." "Their great plea is," says the Secretary, "that this is a very temperate place, and a Temperance Society is unnecessary." Let the facts embraced in this report furnish the comment.

The pamphlet contains nearly one hundred pages and is replete with statistical and other useful information. There is a table for each county in the State in which returns are made from the several towns under upwards of thirty different heads.

We append a list of names of the members of the State Society by counties:

York County. Ezra Kellogg, A W Fisk, Benjamin J Herrick, Hon. Daniel Goodenow, Nathan D Appleton, Esq., Abiel Hall, Alvah Conant, Jeremiah Goodwin, W G Conant, John Sayward, jr., Hon. Charles N Cogswell, Simon Barker, John A Morrill, Levi J Ham, Jesse F Locks, John W Gookin, John Gunnison, John Raymond, Samuel Roberts, Issachar Kimball, Wm. Waterhouse, Rev. N G Littlefield, Sylvanus Frost, John B Porter, D Roberts, Hon. Moses Sweat, Hon. Ether Shepley, Wm. Trafton, Joseph Gilman, M. D., Aaron Maxwell, David Maxwell, George M Payne, Oliver Stevens, James Winn, Joseph E Perkins, Rev. Charles S Adams, Samuel L Bragdon, Nicholas Gilman, Nathaniel Blaben, Gibeon Wakefield, Samuel Carter, Emery Brown, James Prince, Hon. Allen H Cobb, James Strout, Theodore Curtiss, Doct. Eben'r Wells, Josiah Pierce, Esq., Charles Washburn, David Nelson, Rev. Solomon Adams, Moses Hall, Jos. M Gerrish, Simon Greenleaf, Esq. Phineas Barnes.

Lincoln. Hon. Wm. King, Benjamin Reed, Wm. Stinson, William Hunter, John E Baxter Hon. James Drummond, Melzar Thomas, F Shepherd, A Drummond, James Bowker, Hon. Joel Miller, John Spear, David Scribner, Josiah F Day, Hon. Isaac G. Reed, Payne Elwell George Allen, James P Pond, Hon. A H Hodgman, Daniel Bartlett, H Goss, John Miller, Peter Fuller, Jesse Page, John H. Conner.

Waldo. Rev. Stephen Thurston.

Hancock. Samuel M. Pond, Daniel Buck, Bliss Blodget, J. N. Swazey, Joseph R. Folsom, Henry Darling, Solomon Skinner, Hon. S. Peabody, Wm. Mason, M. D., M G Buck James Buck, B W Hinkley Esq., David Springer, William Young.

Kennebec. Thomas W Smith, Cyrus Briggs, John Eveleth, Rev. Wm. A Drew, W. Pillsbury, S. L. Wait, Nathaniel Wilson, Carlton Dole, Daniel Holway, Rev. Dr. B. Tappan, J. L. Child, Esq., Church Williams, E. Fenno, P A Brinsmade, J D Wing, Thomas Little, S. Lancester, S H Ingraham, Wm. Davis, Jacob Hooper, Hon. Samuel E Smith, Gov. of Maine. R H Vose, Esq., William Mann, Eben'r Caldwell, W F Hallett, E S Tappan, Charles Williams, H W Fuller, Esq., Williams Emmons, Esq., John Potter, Esq., Rev. Lemuel Porter, George G Wilder, Joseph D Emery, Loring Cushing, Jonathan Garland, Thomas L Winslow, Rev. N Bishop, John Allen, John Titcomb, Rev. Zenas Thompson, Hiram Belcher, Esq., John Gould, Thomas Herrick, Joseph Titcomb, John T. Wallace, C Jewett, Mark Means, Rev. George Shepherd, S K Gilman, Wm. Stickney, Paul Stickney, Philander Morton, John Pierce, Charles Atkins, Hon. Eliakim Scammon, Henry Richardson, A G Brown Samuel Redington, Philip Leach, Esq., Benjamin Brown, Theo. S Brown, Esq., Edward Fairfield, Jonathan Hedge, Moses C Robinson, Rev. Thomas Adams, Holman Johnson, Seth May, Nathaniel Newell, David Garland, Rev. Wm. May, Frederic Paine, Rev. David Thurston, Brown Thurston, Jonathan Whiting, C S Williams.

Oxford. Samuel F Brown, Esq., Hon. Luther Cary, John Turner, Albert D White.

Somerset. Eleazer Coburn, Doct. E S Phelps Isaac Smith, Isaiah Hurd, John Loring, Wm. Allen, jr., Abel Curtis, F Hatch.

Penobscot. Rev. J B Husted, J C Lovejoy, Edward Kent, Esq., Isaac Smith, Eben'r S Piper John Bennoch.

☞The Rev. Andrew Jackson Harney is a pleasant preacher to have round. He walked into Somerset, Ohio, the other day, and mounting a box in the street, he told the crowd which had collected that he had walked 165,000 miles, simply to show them the road to righteousness. They reviled the Rev. A. J. H., but when he told them that he "could lick his weight in wildcats" they listened to his peaceful preachings. Shortly after, this dispenser of the Gospel met a church trustee, and requested the privilege of preaching in church. Upon being refused, he knocked the trustee down, and after thrashing him well, went on his way rejoicing. He was perfectly sober all the time.

☞Rev. Josiah Brewer, one of the older of American missionaries who went to Smyrna in 1830, died at Stockbridge, Mass., last week.

☞A chap who committed bigmany by marrying two or three girls out of a young ladies' seminary, wished to Utah-lise the material.

Our Young Folks' Column.

SYMPATHY FOR TOMMY'S WOES.

BY V. M. F.

Little Tommy, sturdy man!
Doing every good he can,
Love him;
His heart so tender and young,
Its music all unsung,
Guide him.

Be gentle with him—
Your unvoiced hymn
Of praise.
Do not invade the little life
With cruel strife,
And bitter ways.

He's such a wee, shot dot!
What wonder he forgot
The way;
And his dear, baby heart
Failed, in his unlearned part,
The words to say.

Oh, know you not, he came
Out from the central flame
Of love?
And the hither bound
Ripples and circles round
Your nestling dove?

A hint of the father's heart,
Glimmered with human art,
Beyond and aye,
Victor of Death,
Of infinite breath,
One little sigh!

Oh, tender pity and grace
Of mother love, and face
Devout,
On the little life begun,
On the little race to run,
Shine out!

—*Woman's Journal.*

Can and Could.

Do you know them? You must, I think for *Can* and *Could* live in your neighborhood.

Last night I found *Can* at his arithmetic lesson. It was a hard lesson. Not a boy in the class had mastered it to-day, and the teacher had given it out a second time. Can said "No" to a moonlight skating, in order to give his time and mind to the lesson.

"I can master it, and I will," said Can. "This lesson don't beat me the second time."

"Shall I not help you?" asked his older sister.

"I'll try," answered Can. "I feel like going into it with a will; and where there's a will there's a way." That is the spirit which accomplishes. Nor did he go to bed till every example was carefully ciphered out.

Let us look at *Could*, who is in the same class.

"If I only could learn this horrid lesson," he said, looking on his book and then looking off. He took up his pencil, made a few random figures on the slate and then went off to dogs' heads. Such funny dogs' heads as he drew!

"Is that studying your lesson?" asked his mother.

"If I only could get it!" he said fretfully. "It is too hard and dry for any fellow."

His eyes are on his book again. The next moment he jumps up and runs to the window. "Oh, this splendid moon! It is too bad to lose the skating;" and away he goes. "But your lesson," cried his mother. "When I come back is time enough," answered Could. The next day in the class he drawled out, "I would have learned the lesson if I could;" a very poor excuse for his unfinished work, and undone duty.

Can and Could both have cows to drive to pasture and work to do in the yard. Can is up bright and early. In Summer weather, his cow is cropping her breakfast on the hillside long before Could is out of bed. "If I only could wake up!" he says. Fie, Could! Be up to your work like a man.

When they grow up, *Could* will look around upon the want and ignorance there is in the world, and say, "If I could only be a George Peabody, I would build houses for the poor and better the condition of the lower classes."

Can has no grand projects in his head like that, but he quietly orders a load of coal to the house of a poor widow whom he knows; shows a man where to put a fine grapevine on his premises which will give beauty, shade, fruit, and enjoyment to his little family; slips a five-dollar bill into the hands of a struggling student, making this one and that one all the happier and better for having known him.

Could sees the wretchedness and crime which people get into, and cries, "If I could only be a Howard, or a Father Taylor, how much I would do to reform men!" and he speculates on the matter until he falls asleep over the fire and—does nothing.

Can is no stand-still. He sees a poor man in the gutter and runs to lift him up. He persuades him to take the pledge, finds him work, and stands by him with kind and encouraging words. The man is rescued, and once more becomes a useful citizen and a comfort to his family.

Follow up all the sayings of Can and Could, and see if your observations do not agree with mine. You are one or the other, I dare say. Which are you; which will you be; which do you mean to be, Can or Could?—*Child's Paper.*

'Twas my Mother's'

A company of poor children, who had been gathered out of the alleys and garrets of the city, were preparing for their departure to new and distant homes in the West. Just before the time for the starting of the cars, one of the boys was noticed aside from the others, and apparently very busy with a cast-off garment.

The superintendent stepped up to him and found that he was cutting a small piece out of the patched lining. It proved to be his old jacket, which had been thrown away. There was no time to be lost. 'Come John, come!' said the superintendent, 'what are you going to do with that piece of old calico?'

'Please, sir,' said John, 'I am cutting it to take with me. My dear dead mother put the lining into this old jacket for me. This was a piece of her dress, and it is all I have to remember her by.' And as the poor boy thought of that dear mother's love, and of the sad death-bed scene in the old garret where she died, he covered his face with his hands and sobbed as if his heart would break.

But the train was about leaving, and John thrust the little piece of calico into his bosom 'to remember his mother by,' hurried into a car, and was soon far away from the place where he had seen so mube sorrow.

Many an eye has moistened as the story of this orphan boy has been told, and many a heart prayed that the God of the fatherless and motherless would be his friend. He loved his mother, and we cannot but believe that he obeyed her and was a faitful child.

Will our little readers whose parents are yet spared to them, always try to show their love by cheerful obedience, knowing this is pleasing to the Lord? Will the boys, especially, always be affectionate and kind to their mothers?

Will you keep it in mind that if you should some day have to look upon the 'dear *dead* mother,' no thought would be so bitter as to remember that you had given her pain by your wilfulness or disobedience?

The Rabbits with Snow Shoes.

High up on the Rocky Mountains, where the snow lies deep and white the long year through, and the winds blow cold and sharp, live the rabbits with snow shoes that I want to tell about.

They are beautiful creatures. Their fur is pure white, very soft and warm, and they leap with wonderful quickness over the snow. For God, who knew just where their home would be, and how they would have to run on the top of the deep snow, provided them with long broad feet on the hind legs, which are just as good for rabbits as the great, long snow shoes are for men, for they keep them from breaking through the delicate snow crust, or sinking in the feathery flakes.

These wonderful snow shoes which God made, which fit each foot, and which never wear out, serve them well, enabling them to run lightly over the soft snow where nothing can follow them. No dog can catch them, for he will break through at every leap, and flounder in the snowdrifts; while the rabbits run on a broad, smooth pathway over the ravines, and through the mountain gorges, where the snow lies sixty or seventy feet deep.—*Child's Treasury.*

The Foolish Friends.

In the depths of a forest there lived two foxes who never had a cross word with each other. One of them said, in the politest fox language, "Let's quarrel."

"Very well," said the other. "But how shall we set about it?"

Oh, it cannot be difficult," said fox number one; "two-legged people fall out; why should not we?

So they tried all sorts of ways, but it could not be done, because each would give way. At last number one fetched two stones.

"There! said he, "you say they're yours, and I'll say they're mine. Now, I'll begin. Those stones are mine!"

"Very well," answered the other gently, "you are welcome to them."

"But we shall never quarrel at this rate," cried the other, jumping up and licking his face. "You old simpleton, don't you know that it takes two to make a quarrel any day?"

So they gave it up as a bad job, and never tried to play at this silly game again.—*Children's Hour.*

☞A mother's sweet hope found a cartridge the other day, and rubbed it on the stove to see if it was good. As his mother now knits left-handed mittens, the cartridge is generally supposed to have been a good one.

INSURE Yourselves against all probability of want by engaging in the work that we are able to furnish all who write us at once. Make a competency while you can. Improve the chances that are offered. Remember that now is the favorable time to engage in this business. Those who engage now can have permanent work. Also remember that such chances as this are not offered every year, or every ten years to working people. Send us your address, and see for yourself. Full particulars sent free by mail
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

TAKE NOTICE that every person now working for us is making great wages. We can furnish employment for many more, and we desire to engage them at once. Very soon all that are wanted will be engaged, and the sooner the better. Send along your addresses at once, and we will send you full information and particulars in regard to the business by return mail. Don't delay, but write and see at once.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

READER! THE object of this advertisement is to make plain to you that we are prepared to furnish you profitable, light, pleasant work, even at your own home, or, at any rate, in your own locality, so that it will not be necessary for you to be away from home over night. You can devote your whole time to the business, or only work at it during your spare time, thus attending to whatever other business you may be engaged in just the same. All persons of either sex, young or old, who are possessed of common sense, and who are willing to work—not hard, but earnestly, can earn from *five to twenty dollars* per day and upwards. The evenings can be devoted to this work to great advantage. The nature of the business is such that only a limited number of persons can be employed to advantage in the various parts of the country; therefore those desirous of engaging with us should write to us at once. We send full particulars and instructions free by mail. Send us your address at once if you are in need of profitable business, and see for yourself what we can do for you. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AT your homes. We are able to furnish a limited number of persons, in all parts of the country, of either sex, young or old, with permanent pleasant employment the whole of the time, or during their spare moments. The work is of such a nature that a person can live at home and attend to other business all the same; or, at any rate, it is not necessary to be away from home over night. Have not space to explain here, but we send full particulars and instructions free by mail.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

READ! ONE of our agents in Massachusetts writes: "The orders taken the first day and a half give me a profit of fifty-two dollars. I am keeping right on at that rate." All can do well at the business we furnish. Farmers and farmers' sons make the very best of agents; in short, it is a fact that all classes of working people make more money at work for us than at anything else. Send us your address and see for yourself. You can easily test the business. Now is the favorable opportunity, for all the agents that are wanted are being rapidly engaged. You can engage in this business and at the same time conduct whatever other business you may be engaged in. Remember, the business is such that any person of common sense can conduct it—young or old, man or woman. Full particulars sent free by mail; have not space to explain fully here.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

DON'T LOOK for work elsewhere until you have written to us. We can furnish you employment that will pay you great wages—much larger than you can make in any other way without investing large capital. We want energetic men and women who are willing to work earnestly for good pay. We are called good paymasters, and We want faithful workmen. Send us your address, and we will explain to you clearly and briefly all about the business. Now is the favorable time to take hold of this work. We guarantee great wages to all who follow our directions. Our work will suit you. It suits all who are willing to work. It is light and pleasant. Full particulars sent free by mail.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

MONEY MADE rapidly by all persons of either sex, young or old, at work for us. The business is of such a nature that a person can live at home and conduct it. All persons desirous of profitable, light, pleasant, honorable employment in their own localities, even at their own homes, should write to us at once. The business does not require capital. Full particulars sent free by mail.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

OVER SEVENTY new Chromos, Steel Engravings, etc., just published by George Stinson & Co. They sell at sight everywhere and afford agents large profits. Any boy, girl, man or woman, can sell them in any locality by the hundred. Our prices are low, and our pictures the finest that can be found. Send for circulars and be convinced. Any person taking hold of the business in earnest can make hundreds of dollars in a short time, and by little labor. Full particulars, etc. sent free by mail
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, can make more money at work for us during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Let all who wish to improve their time, especially their spare moments, to the best advantage, write to us at once. Full particulars, etc., sent free by mail. Reader, send us your address at once, and we will send you our circular.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

TO THE laboring class. We want men and women, and boys and girls, to work for us in their own localities, the whole or a part of the time. The work is pleasant, light, honorable and permanent, and any one who takes hold of the business now is sure of great wages. Now is the time for those desirous of bettering their condition to secure a share in this great business. Send us your address, reader, and test the business for yourself. Don't delay, for now is the favorable opportunity. Full particulars sent free by mail.
Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Art Publishers, Portland, Me.
3m20

Last Chance!
FOURTH LEGAL DRAWING,
OMAHA! A NOBLE CHARITY!!
To erect an Orphan Asylum, for sick and destitute persons.
TICKETS - - - - - $1 EACH
GRAND CONCERT and Legal Distribution of the following amount in cash Prizes:
$230,505!
Positively May 20, 1873. No postponement. For the purpose of erecting an Asylum for Orphans, and also Sick and Destitute Persons, and to be known as NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
Location to be decided by a delegation chosen by the Managers from each county in the STATE OF NEBRASKA.
Positively the last chance.
Tickets $1 each, or six for $5.
J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Nebraska.
Many who delayed purchasing Tickets in our last Drawing were unable to secure them at any price.

One Grand Cash Prize	$75,000
One Grand Cash Prize	25,000
One Grand Cash Prize	15,000
One Grand Cash Prize	15,000
One Cash Prize	5,000
One Cash Prize	4,000
One Cash Price	3,000
One Cash Prize	3,000
One Cash Prize	2,000
One Cash Prize	2,000
One Cash Prize	2,000
One Cash Prize	2,000
One Pash Prize	1,000
One Cash Prize	1,000
50 Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
100 Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
200 Cash Prizes, each $25	5,000
5000 Cash Prizes, each $10	50,000
3101 Cash Prizes, each $5	15,505
8464 Cash Prizes, amounting to	$230,505

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY, And best business men of the State.
All the above prizes will be legally distributed in open public, by chance, among the ticket holders. There are 500,000 tickets at $1 each, or 6 for $5.
This Legal Drawing being made in public persons at a distance can rest assured that their interests are as well protected as if they were present, and personally superintended the drawing.
Official lists of the winning numbers will be sent to each ticket holder immediately after the drawing, and prize tickets cashed on sight.
Persons purchasing tickets and winning prizes need not be known unless they so desire.
All tickets ordered and not paid for or returned before the drawing will be cancelled.
All prizes will be paid without discount.
Money can be sent by mail, in registered letter or post office money order or by express.
The limited number of Tickets now on hand will be furnished to those who apply first for them.
N. B.—The great demand for tickets, owing to the low prices, makes it absolutely necessary for persons desiring tickets to remit without delay.
Address orders for tickets to
PATTEE & CO., General Agents, 112 Broadway, New York.
Tickets sent C. O. D., if desired. 4t20

Mason & Hoadley's
System for Beginners
Compiled by two eminent and successful teachers, it has acquired an excellent reputation, cannot fail to satisfy both "master and scholar," and is *unexcelled* by any other Method for the Pianoforte.
Price, $3.00.

THE
American Tune Book.
In one sense THE Sacred Music Book of the age, since it contains 1,000 of the Best Tunes and Anthems, carefully selected by 500 Choristers and Music Teachers from all accessible books, and therefore it MUST be the choisest collection of the century.
Price $1.50.

Winner's New Schools
For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Fife, Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute and Flageolet. Don't despise these little books because they are cheap! For persons who wish to learn easily and pleasantly, and only go a little way, there is nothing better.
Price of each book 75 cents.
The above books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & Co., 711 B'dway, N. Y.

FRED ATWOOD,
Winterport, Maine.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER
Of the Leading Varieties of
Pure Bred Fowls.
19tf

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S
ORGANS
AND THEIR
COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.
The PIANO—A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The VOX HUMANA—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The ÆOLINE—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. 6teow15

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y41

BOSTON LEAD CO.
[INCORPORATED IN 1829.]
J. H. CHADWICK, & Co., Agents,
Office 22, 24 & 26 Oliver St., Boston.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boston Pure White Lead,
Dry and Ground in Oil,
DRY AND GROUND ZINC, LITHARGE, RED LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, TIN PIPE, TIN-LINED PIPE, IRON PIPE & FITTINGS, PUMPS, &c., &c.
OUR Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be strictly pure, and GUARANTEE that for *fitness, body* and *durability*, it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either foreign or American.
☞In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight-pointed *red star*, with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our Pure Lead. None genuine without it.
1y12

The Place to Purchase
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Of nearly all varieties, as
Cornets, Altos, Baritones, Basses, Contrabasses, Orchestra Cornets, of Brass or German Silver; Piston or Rotary Valves;
Drums, Cymbals, Flutes, Piccolos, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, French and German Accordeons, Violins and Guitars, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Concertinas, Flutinas, Harmonicas, Banjos, Music Boxes, Violin and Guitar Strings, and all Musical Merchandise, at he well known store
J. C. HAYNES & CO., 33 Court St., Boston. (Opposite Court House)
1y11

HASKINS STEAM ENGINES,
With or Without Boilers,
FROM ONE-HORSE POWER UPWARDS,
Built by the
HASKINS MACHINE CO.,
Fitchburg, Mass.,
SOLE AGENTS:
SHOE MACHINERY MANUFACTOBING CO.,
25 Charlestown Street,
HILL, CLARKE & Co.,
3m11 115 Water St., Boston, Mass.

Are You Going to Paint?
—IF SO, USE THE—
AVERILL
Chemical Paint.
This Paint costs less than white lead, and will wear twice as long. It is of the purest white and all the fashionable shades mixed ready for use, and sold by the gallon only. Dries with a rich, glossy surface, and retains it. Warranted not to crack, peel, or chalk off by friction. Does not fade, spot, streak, nor mildew.
Send for Sample Card and recommendations.
LYMAN HATFIELD, Agent,
13t14 131 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

"Buy Me, & I'll do you Good."
DR. LANGLEY'S
Root and Herb Bitters.
THIS medicine is, without the possibility of a doubt, the very best remedy known for the following, and all kindred diseases:—*Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Piles, Headache, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Languor, Laziness, Debility, Jaundice, Flatulency, Foul Stomach, &c.*
By the timely use of this medicine, the blood is purified. The appetite is restored. The system is strengthened. The liver is invigorated. The breath is beautified. And the general health is Restored!
The best Roots, Herbs and Barks, enter into the composition of this Remedy, making it a simple and safe, as well as an unfailing cure for all diseases of the blood. For sale by all Druggists.
16.15 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS.
(Formerly C. STAPLES & SON.)
Marine, Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
Steam Boilers, Bleach Boilers, Tanks, Gangs, Shafting, Mill Gearing and General Machinery.
Iron and Brass Castings of Every Descripton,
AGRICULTURAL IRON WORK,
Wood Furnaces for Dwellings & Country Churches.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
215 Commercial Street,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Portland, Me.
6m17

POTATO BLIGHT.
A REMEDY!
Reed's AGRICULTURAL COMPOUND
THE COMPOUND IS COMPOSED OF materials, crude and chemical, specially destructive to the Microscopic Insects living on the roots of the potato vines, which are the cause of this destructive disease. Farmers will find the COMPOUND
A Remedy for Potato Blight & Rot,
and a good fertilizer for the soil.
AMES PLOW CO.,
Quincy Hall, Boston, Mass.
☞Send for Circular. 4w17

ORNAMENT
Your Gardens
I WILL SEND

12 choice varieties Herbaceous Plants for	$1 50
12 Rose Hybrid Perpetuals, for	3 00
12 Eagles and Pansies in Baskets,	1 00
12 New and Choice varieties Bedding Plants,	1 00
12 Choice varieties Gladiolas,	2 00
15 New and Choice Verbenas,	1 00
12 Choice varieties Canabis Indicas,	2 00
12 Double Geraniums,	2 00
Tea Roses, from	$12 to $75 per 100
Brazilian Roses, from	12 to 75 per 100
Caffranos, from	10 to 50 per 100
Smilax,	10 to 50 per 100
20 packages Choice varieties of Seeds,	$1 00

Also every variety of Green House and Bedding Plants. Address
D. L. TAYLOR, Melrose, Mass.
4t*19

A Man of a Thousand!
A CONSUMPTIVE CURED!
DR. H. JAMES, a retired Physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, and *General Debility*, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting humanity, he will send the receipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consupmtion, that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & Co., 1,032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper. 8t18

For Sale by Machine Agents and Dealers.
5m13

ONE DOLLAR
Flower Garden
An established success.—It is simply offering you your choice for $1 of 12 flowering plants from a list of 75 varieties. The best bargain of its kind ever offered. Our Descriptive
SEED AND PLANT CATALOGUE,
containing good practical information, will be forwarded to all who apply. Address AZELL BOWDITCH, 645 Warren St., Boston Highlands, Mass.
3teow14

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT
IS a positive cure for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians as hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. Try it, it will cure you. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for "Household Cash Book."
1yeow9

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.
ONE of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning.
The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present. See advertisement in another column.
6teow15

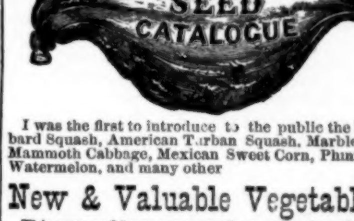
WORKING CLASS MALE or FEMALE $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with, sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. 4t24

GEO. WOODS & Co.'s ORGANS
are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their
Combination Solo Stops.
Æoline, Vox Humana and Piano,
(the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning,) give to them a wonderful capacity for
BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,
while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.
Mr. I. C. HOVEY of Augusta, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. 6teow15

CLARKE'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR.
This Standard Medicine has been employed for more than twenty years, with the most wonderful success. It has often cured the worst cases of Neuralgia in from two to four hours; Rheumatic Fever in three or four days; and many cases of Sciatica and other forms of Chronic Rheumatism that for years had defied the skill of the physician and the power of medicine, have been cured by from one to six bottles of the Rheumatic Elixir.
Cure of Sciatica of Thirty-five years' standing
Mr. Isaac Record, of Buxton, Me., testifies that he suffered from Sciatica and other forms of Rheumatism, for Thirty-five years. That one side had become contracted, so that it was with great difficulty he could walk with the aid of a cane. A few doses of Clarke's Rheumatic Elixir relieved the Pain, and a few bottles relaxed the cords and completed the cure. He is now entirely Free From Rheumatism, and can stand or walk as ERECT AS ANY ONE.
Prepared and Sold by Walter Clarke & Son, Minot, Maine, and Sold by Druggists generally. 6m1leow

BRIGHTON
Superphosphate
OF BONE LIME!
12 per cent. Soluble Phosphate Acid.
4 per cent. Insoluble " "
3 per cent. Ammonia.
And valued by Prof. Collier, of Vermont, and State Assayers Drs. Jackson and Sharples, at $66.00 per ton.
Manufactured on the
BEST KNOWN SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE
And from materials only which give it value, viz.:
Bone-meat, Bone-coal, & Sulphuric Acid,
AND FROM THESE ONLY.
Packed in Bags & Barrels.
PRICE—$55 PER TON.
TOBACCO FERTILIZER, $70 Per Ton.
Brighton BONE PHOSPHATE, $30 "
Send for Circular.
GEO. UPTON,
13w15 104 Water St., BOSTON.

Just Received!!
A new lot of
PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT I. C. HOVEY'S,
109 WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.
AGENT FOR { Geo. Wood & Co's Organs, Arlington, McPhail & Co.'s, and The Celebrated Mathushek Piano.
An illustrative and descriptive Price List sent free.
D. La Roy Sanborn, Pianist, is now with I. C. Hovey, and will receive pupils for the Piano and Harmony. All orders for tuning will be promptly attended to and executed in the best manner. Orders received at
I. C. HOVEY'S
8tf 109 Water St., Augusta, Maine.

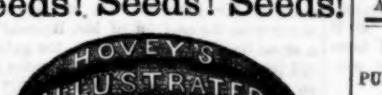


I was the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Watermelon, and many other
New & Valuable Vegetables.
This season I have a new and exceedingly valuable squash, new varieties of corn, three fine melons, and other choice new vegetables for my customers.
My business is to supply, what every good farmer is anxious to get, the *very best* of vegetable seed. I grow a hundred and fifty kinds on my four seed farms, right under my own eye, *making new vegetables a specialty*, besides importing their choicest varieties from European growers. A fine selection of flower seed, home-grown and imported, will also be found in my Catalogue, which will be sent *free* to all applicants.
As stated in my Catalogue, all my seed is sold under three warrants.—1st: *That all money sent shall reach me.* 2d: *That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser.* 3d: *That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name.*
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. 3m8

THE RIGHT PLACE
TO BUY
TRUNKS, VALISES
Travelling & Shopping Bags,
SHAWL STRAPS,
ROBES OF ALL KINDS,
HARNESSES, WHIPS, HALTERS,
SURCINGLES and in fact everything usually found in a First-Clas
TRUNK AND HARNESS SHOP
IS AT
COLLER, HAMILTON & CO.,
2tf 143 Water St., Augusta.

Desirable Virginia Farms For Sale.
Payable on a Credit of 10 Years.
THE Washington City, Virginia, Midland & Grand Southern Railroad, late the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas R. R. Company, having purchased large bodies of land near their line of Road in the State of Virginia, for the purpose of sub-division and settling the same in small tracts, are prepared to offer farms to actual settlers upon a payment of only 10 per cent. Cash and the residue on a credit of Ten years.
These lands lie in the Piedmont section of Virginia, in a mild and salubrious climate embracing every variety of soil adapted to grain, grass and fruit culture. Their locality extends from a point 40 miles from Washington City through the entire State to North Carolina; is of easy access to the sea board, and by rail to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets.
Parties making the settlements will secure the best bargains. For further information, address the undersigned, and circulars with maps, giving full information will be sent,
R. F. MASON,
Travelling and Corresponding Agent, Alexandria, Virginia. 4t16

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,



179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.
26teow35

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

For 1873. 150 pages; beautiful colored plate; full lists of the best Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Novelties, Florist Flowers, Summer Bulbs, &c.; the most complete Seed Catalogue published. Sent on receipt of two two-cent stamps for postage. Seeds warranted to reach the purchasers. 3teow13
HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

To Farmers and Marketmen!
YOU want none but the very best of seed grown from carefully selected seed stock. With the money you invest in manure, help and glass, *you know you cannot afford to use any other*: you feel very anxious about it: TRY MINE. Catalogues free to all. N. B.—Call in the Spring and see what onions, cabbages, &c., I set out to grow seed from. 3m8
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

EXTRACT of Roots and Herbs which almost invariably cure the following complaints:—
Dyspepsia. Heart Burn, Liver Complaint, and Loss of Appetite cured by taking a few bottles.
Lassitude. Low Spirits, and Sinking Sensation, cured at once.
Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and all impurities of the blood, bursting through the skin or otherwise, cured readily by following the directions on the bottle.
For Kidney, Bladder and Urinary derangements it has no equal; one bottle will convince the most skeptical.
Worms, expelled from the system without the least difficulty; a few bottles are sufficient for the most obstinate case.
Piles. One bottle has cured the most difficult case when all other remedies failed.
Nervous Difficulties, Neuralgia, Headache, &c., eased immediately.
Rheumatism, Swelled Joints, and all Scrofula Afflictions removed or greatly relieved by this invaluable medicine.
Bronchitis, Catarrh, Convulsions, and Hysterics cured or much relieved.
Difficult Breathing, Pain in the Lungs, Side and Chest almost invariably cured by taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.
Female Difficulties, so prevalent among American ladies, yield readily to this invaluable medicine, the Quaker Bitters.
Bilious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, so prevalent in many parts of our country, completely eradicated by the use of the Quaker Bitters.
The Aged find in the Quaker Bitters just the article they stand in need of in their declining years. It quickens the blood and cheers the mind, and paves the passage down the plane inclined.
No One can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease,) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Sold at Wholesale by W. F. PHILLIPS & Co. Portland.
Retail by F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta.
PREPARED BY
DR. H. S. FLINT & CO.,
At their Great Medical Depot, 195 & 197 Broad Street Providence, R. I. 6mos15

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Billious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the
PLANTATION BITTERS
one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a
Temperance Bitters
only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.
They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.
A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c. having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. 1y40

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1873.
GREENLIEF SMITH, Administrator on the estate of MelvilleC. Waugh, late of Winthrop in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 19

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1873.
MERCY FOSS, Administratrix on the estate of Eliakim Foss, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell at public auction or private sale, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz:—The homestead of the deceased, also the Swamp lot, so called, in said Wayne.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 19

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1873.
JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Executor of the will of John Coleman, late of Windsor, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: CHARLES HEWENS, *Register* 19

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March*, 1873.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Oliver Trafton, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April, next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: CHARLES HEWINS, *Register.* 19

THE MAINE FARMER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY
HOMAN & BADGER,
Office Water Street, (opposite Granite Hall,) Augusta.
S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.
W. B. LAPHAM, General Editor.
TERMS:
$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
If not paid within Three Months, $2.50 will be charged.
Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray postage to the lines.
Terms of Advertising:
For one square of 12 lines, $2 for three insertions and eight cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices $2.00 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
☞All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, HOMAN & BADGER, Augusta, Me.
TRAVELING AGENTS: V. Darling, C. S. Ayer, J. S. Small, Warren Fuller, S. N. Taber.